

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2884.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM,**  
13, Lincoln's Inn-fields.  
ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, AND SCULPTURE.  
OPEN FREE, from 11 to 5, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, in February and March, and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS in April, May, June, July, and August. Cards for Private Days and for Students to be obtained of the Curator, at the Museum.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—WINTER EXHIBITION** of Works by the Old Masters and deceased Masters of the British School, including a SPECIAL COLLECTION of the WORKS of JOHN LINNELL and DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI, is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from 9 till dusk), 1s. Catalogue 6d.; or bound in cloth, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**  
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.  
The EXAMINATION of Candidates for the Society's Senior Prizes and Certificates will take place in the Week commencing TUESDAY, May 8, 1883.  
Copies of the Regulations and of the Form of Entry (which is required to be sent in by APRIL 1, 1883) may be had on application to 12, Hanover-square, London, W. H. M. JENKINS, Secretary.

**ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE,**  
COOPER'S HILL, STAINES.

This College has been recently placed on a new basis, and the advantages offered by it to those who wish to pursue the study of the Civil Engineering profession in India or elsewhere, are now offered to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued there.  
A number of Students, not exceeding 60, will be admitted to the College in September, 1883. Candidates for admission must, on the 1st of July, 1883, be over 17 and under 21 years of age, and must give satisfactory proof of their having received a fair general education.  
The Secretary of State for India will offer 13 Appointments in the Indian Public Works Department for competition among the Students entering the College in September, 1883, at the termination of their prescribed Three Years' College Course, that is, in the Summer of 1886. The Secretary of State for India will further offer Two Appointments in the India Telegraph Department among the same Students after Two Years' Course of study, that is, in the Summer of 1885.  
In the event of there being more candidates for admission than the College can receive, the preference will be given to qualified candidates according to dates of application for admission.  
For all further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the President, Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines.  
JULIAN DAVENPORT, Secretary, Public Works Department.  
India Office, 25th October, 1882.

**BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**  
THE FIFTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, February 7th, at 8, St. Mark's Lane, Piccadilly, W. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Papers read:—  
1. 'On the Old Traders' Signs in St. Paul's Churchyard,' by H. Syer Cuning, Esq., F.S.A. (Scott).  
2. 'Notes on Richard Cromwell,' by George Lambert, Esq., F.S.A.  
W. DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A. F.R.S.L., Hon. Sec.  
E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A., J. Sec.

**THE SHORTHAND SOCIETY.—MEETING,**  
FEBRUARY 7th, 1883.—107, Fleet-street, at Eight p.m.  
Papers:—Standard Shorthand, by Alfred Jones.—M. Guérin, 'On Tronson Notes.' To be read by T. Anderson.—Exhibition of the Hall Type-Writer, by the Inventor.  
H. H. PESTELLE, Hon. Sec.  
9, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate-circus, E.C.

**MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, 27, Harley-street.**  
ON MONDAY, February 5th, at Five o'clock, a Paper will be read, by JAMES BAILEY HAMILTON, Esq., 'On the Vocalion; or, the Solus Kingdom of Solus.'  
JAMES HIGGS, Hon. Sec.  
9, Torrington-square, W.C.

**NOTTINGHAM ARTS SOCIETY.**  
JOHN FORBES-ROBERTSON will Lecture in Nottingham Castle on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th of February. Subject, 'The Cradle of Art.'

**EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, 1883, will OPEN in MAY NEXT.**—Full particulars can now be obtained by application to the Manager, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, S.W.

**ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—NEW OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS.**—Three Chromo-lithographs, sold at the following prices:—  
1. SWOON of ST. CATHERINE, from Fresco at Siena by Barzì. To Members, 1s. 12s.; Non-Members, 1s. 7d. 6d.  
2. MADONNA and CHILD with SAINTS, from Fresco at Florence by Fra Angelico. To Members, 1s.; Non-Members, 1s. 6d.  
3. MONUMENT of DOGG MOHOSINI, from SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Venice. To Members, 1s. 12s.; Non-Members, 1s. 7d. 6d.  
Application to be made to F. LAWRENCE PATON, Secretary, 24, Old Bond-street.

**SHAKSPERE'S PORTRAIT.**—Mr. GRISBROOK begs to inform those who have taken an interest in this Portrait, and would wish to see it again, that it will only remain in his possession a short time longer.—6, Panton-street, Haymarket.

**JOHN LINNELL.**—A fine impression of this Artist's Engraving of the Portrait of the Rev. JOHN MAINTIN (No. 36, Royal Academy Winter Exhibition) is for SALE at Mr. WINDING'S FINE-ART GALLERY, 29, Duke-street, Piccadilly. Also, a unique Proof before all Galleries of Morland's National Gallery Picture.

**MAYALL'S ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIOS** for INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY, 164, NEW BOND-STREET (corner of Grafton-street), ALWAYS OPEN, regardless of the Weather. Appointments entered daily. Special appointments after 6 p.m.

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**EGYPTIAN WAR FUND.**—National Subscription for the Relief of the Families of those Killed or who have died from Disease, and also of those Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, &c., who have served in Egypt, and have been Disabled by Wounds or Sickness.

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The principles of application of the Egyptian War Fund are:—1st. To afford immediate assistance to the families of the killed on a scale which, though, perhaps, temporarily small, may yet prevent a great deal of suffering. 2nd. To afford such permanent assistance to the families of the killed, or to disabled men, by either direct aid to the sufferers, or grants of money to cognate institutions, as may seem best. All branches of the service are eligible, the sole condition being service in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly requested. Remittances can be sent to LADY JANE TAYLOR, 16, Eaton-place, S.W.; or to Cox & Co., Craig's-court, S.W.  
Applications for assistance to be made to the Hon. SECRETARY, Egyptian War Fund, New-buildings, Little Park-street, Queen Anne's-gate, London, S.W.

**MR. DANNREUTHER'S PROGRAMMES**  
(Eleventh Series).—THURSDAY EVENINGS.

FEBRUARY 8th.—Brahms, Op. 87, New Trio in C. Liszt, Songs. Beethoven, Op. 81, Sonata in E flat, and Op. 97, Trio in B flat.

FEBRUARY 15th.—Hergenberg, Op. 27, No. 1. String Trio. Wagner, Songs. Brahms, Op. 38, Sonata for Piano and Violoncello. Beethoven, Op. 70, No. 2. Trio in E flat.

FEBRUARY 22nd.—Brahms, Op. 89, New String Quintet. Grieg, Op. 13, Sonata for Piano and Violin. Raff, Op. 162, Trio in C minor.

MARCH 1st.—Beethoven, Op. 127, String Quartet in E flat. Bach, Songs. Beethoven, Op. 110, Sonata in A flat. C. Hubert H. Parry, Quartet in A flat.

Violin.—Mr. H. Holmes, Herr Ludwig, and Mr. Gibson.  
Viola.—Herr Jung and Mr. Hill.  
Violoncello.—Monsieur Lamere.  
Pianoforte.—Mr. Dannreuther.  
Vocalists.—Miss Anna Williams and Miss Butterworth.

**HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.**  
SEASON 1883.

President.—HENRY LESLIE, Esq.  
Conductor.—MR. ALBERTO RANDEGGER.  
FOUR SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Thursday Evening, February 22nd. [Thursday Evening, May 31st.  
Saturday Morning, April 14th. [Thursday Evening, June 28th.

The following Artists are already engaged:—  
MISS MARY DAVIES.  
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MISS ROBERTSON.  
MADAME PATEY.  
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MISS FANNY ROBERTSON.  
MR. EDWARD LLOYD.  
MR. J. ROBERTSON.  
MR. SANTLEY.  
At the Pianoforte, MR. J. G. CALLOTT.  
At the Organ, MR. JOHN C. WARD.

Sofa Stalls, Subscriptions for the Series of Concerts, 11 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 6d.; Gallery, 3s.; Admission 1s.—Tickets may be obtained of the usual Agents, or at ANNE'S Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

**ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, Dresden.**  
—1. Instrumental School (Piano, Organ, String and Wind Instruments); 2. Solo Singing; 3. School of Opera; 4. Theatre School; 5. Theory of Music School; 6. Seminary for Music Teachers, Male and Female. COMMENCEMENT of the NEW COURSE of STUDY on APRIL 30th. Entrance Examination MARCH 31st. Prospectus, together with the specification of the subjects for study and list of teachers, sent post free by the Management of the Conservatoire, to Capt. Carl Meister, Prof. Dr. Willner. The Directorate, Aulic Counsellor, FUDOR.

**AN ORGANIST and CHOIR-MASTER of considerable experience is open to an ENGAGEMENT.** Good testimonials.—Address G. D. Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

**A GENTLEMAN (27), the Grandson of an eminent Royal Academician, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as Secretary or Assistant Secretary to a Fine-Art Society or a Post of similar nature.** The Advertiser has visited the principal Art-Galleries of Europe, and has also enjoyed unusual facilities for studying the Works of the British Water-Colour School. Remuneration not a matter of consideration.—A. W. M., 13, Leith-terrace, Kilburn, N.W.

**GERMAN and FRENCH LITERATURE.**—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, educated at Universities and Polytechnical Schools in Germany and France, desires to act as ASSISTANT to a Literary Gentleman. Has a knowledge of English. Highest testimonials. References.—Address W. A., May's, 150, Piccadilly.

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**JOURNALIST.—GENTLEMAN, aged 35, smart** Leader and Descriptive Writer, desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as Sub-Editor or Leader-Writer on a Daily or Weekly Paper. South of England preferred.—Address H. R. Mitchell & Co., Advertising Contractors, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

**LONDON LETTER.—A PRACTISED WRITER of** Character Sketches in Parliament as viewed from the Press Gallery, and a Journalist having rare facilities for securing the earliest information on Political, Social, Art, Literary, Dramatic, and musical matters, desires to furnish an ORIGINAL (not manifested) LONDON LETTER to a Weekly Provincial Paper of good standing; or he could act as London Correspondent to an American, Indian, or Colonial Journal.—ALPHA, 78, Bartholomew-road, Camden-road, London.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, by the ADVERTISER, who has had many years' experience in a Newspaper Office, an ENGAGEMENT as PUBLISHER, MANAGER, or ACCOUNTANT.** Would be happy to assist in the launching of any new Publication. Excellent references.—2, 10, Imperial-advice, City.

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**"ENGLISH AUTHORS and AMERICAN PUBLISHERS."**—MR. CHARLES E. PASCOE, who for the past Twelve Years has acted as Literary Agent in London, formerly for D. Appleton & Co. of New York, and since for Roberts Brothers, of Boston, UNDERTAKES ARRANGEMENTS with AMERICAN PUBLISHERS for ENGLISH AUTHORS.—J. St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar square, W.C.

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**SHORTHAND.—WANTED, VERBATIM RE- PORTEL,** principally to take Sermons. State speed, experience, present Engagements (in confidence), terms, and whether willing to take a trial report free.—Letter only to Q. Q., 64, Strand, London, W.

**SHORTHAND (PITMAN'S).—SOCIETY of ARTS** EXAMINATION in APRIL NEXT.—For particulars of special preparation at the NEW METROPOLITAN SCHOOL of SHORTHAND, 22, High Holborn, London, W.C., write or call, PRINCIPAL, OLIVER MCNEAN, F.S.S.C., Author of 'Hints,' 'Principles of Phrasing,' &c.

**MR. A. M. BURGHESE, AUTHORS' AGENT and ACCOUNTANT.**—Advice given as to the best mode of Publishing. Publishers' Accounts and Estimates examined on behalf of Authors. Transfer of Literary Property carefully conducted. Twenty years' experience. Highest references.—1, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.**—The Office of JUNIOR ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS will become VACANT at EASTER. The Stipend is £125 per annum. A detailed statement of the duties and other conditions of the Office may be obtained on application to the PRINCIPAL. Candidates are requested to send in their applications on or before the 28th of FEBRUARY, with statement of University Degree and experience in Teaching, if any, and references in the first instance to more than three persons, from whom the Senate may ask testimonials.—J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

**COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS,**  
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TRAINING CLASS for TEACHERS.  
ELEVENTH SESSION.

The First Course of Lectures, on MENTAL SCIENCE in RELATION TO EDUCATION, by JAMES SULLY, M.A., will commence on THURSDAY, the 8th of February, at 7 p.m.  
In a Course of Ten Lectures a general survey will be taken of the Human Mind, with as close reference as possible to the practical work of Teachers.  
Directions will be given as to reading, and care will be taken, by conversation or otherwise, to give students a real grasp of the subjects of the Course.

\*\* A Doreck Scholarship, of the value of 30s., will be awarded at the Diploma Examination at Christmas next to the Candidate who, having attended two courses of the Training Class Lectures during the preceding twelve months, and having passed the full examination for a College Diploma, stands first in the examination in the Theory and Practice of Education.  
The Lectures are on Thursday Evenings, at 7 o'clock.  
The Fee for each Course is One Guinea. Members of the College free.  
C. R. HODGSON, B.A., Secretary.

**A LADY, aged 24, Daughter of an Irish Landlord, desires a SITUATION as Governess in a Private Family, or Teacher in a first-class Ladies' School.** Subjects: thorough English, Advanced Latin, French, German, Italian (Language and Literature), Botany, Elements of Mathematics. She has obtained first-class Certificates from Alexandra College and the National Union Scholarship at the University of Dublin Examinations for Women. Would prepare Boys for a Public School or Girls for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Salary, 70s. No objection to travel. Highest references given and required.—Address J. E., the Lady Principal, Alexandra College, Dublin.

**EDUCATION.—A LADY wishes strongly to recommend Mlle. FRITZ's SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 108, Lansdowne-place Brighton. She can speak most highly of Mlle. Fritz's good influence on the characters and dispositions of her pupils. Mlle. Fritz is assisted by Resident English and Foreign Governesses and by Professors, and is herself an excellent linguist and musician. References kindly allowed to parents of former pupils.—Address C.W.S., 8, St. Paul's Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea.**

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The Service of Plate and Ornamental Objects of the late JAMES MORRIS, Esq.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the SERVICE OF PLATE and ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS of JAMES MORRIS, Esq., deceased, late of 17, Cadogan-place. The PLATE comprises a handsome Tea and Coffee Service—Herald and Cake Baskets—Waiters—a large chased Tea-tray—Candlesticks and Candelabra—Saitcellars—and a large chased Tray—Pattern Table Plate, consisting of upwards of Twenty Dozen Forks and Spoons. The DECORATIVE OBJECTS consist of a fine old Wedgwood Vase—Louis XVI. Clocks—Marble Statuettes—and a few pieces of Ornamental Furniture.

The Libraries of the late JAMES MORRIS, Esq., and the late Major-General THOMSON, R.M.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, March 2, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the LIBRARIES of JAMES MORRIS, Esq., deceased, late of 17, Cadogan-place, and of Major-General THOMSON, R.M., deceased; comprising Messrs. Morris's 2 vols., first edition, large paper, British Poets, 160 vols., in 8, Chiswick Edition, morocco—Molière, 6 vols., 6 vols., first edition, with Morris's plates—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, edited by Daines, 5 vols., India paper, 3 vols.—Yarrell's Birds, 3 vols., large paper—Jameson's Beauties of the Court of Charles II., India proofs—Molière, 6 vols., with Boucher's plates, from the Marquis de Bièvre's Library—Lavater's Physiognomy, 3 vols.—Gould's Birds of the Himalayas, &c., also Scottish Letters and Documents relating to the Clan Ross, Town of Paisley, &c.

The Collection of Pictures and Drawings of the late JAMES MORRIS, Esq.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the COLLECTION of PICTURES and DRAWINGS of JAMES MORRIS, Esq., deceased, late of 17, Cadogan-place. The Pictures comprise a capital work of I. Ostade, exhibited at Manchester—a grand portrait of J. Verneet, and other examples of the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and French Schools—capital Works of Ribbent, Morland, Naumth, and Wilson. The Water-Colour Drawings comprise the Hôtel de Ville, Louvain, by S. Proust, from the Collection of Mrs. Baldwin—a grand view of the Citadel of War, and good examples of G. Barret, W. Callow, Coppley Fielding, and G. F. Robson.

The Works and Collection of the late EDWARD DUNCAN, M.R.S.P.W.C.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, March 8, and Two Following Days (by direction of the will), the whole of the REMAINING WORKS of EDWARD DUNCAN, Esq., deceased, late Member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours; also his Collection of Pictures and Drawings by other Artists, &c. Further notice will be given.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, GEORGE HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON.

**MACQUIRE & TARRY**, instructed by Captain GRAY, of Grendon Grange, will sell by AUCTION, without reserve, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, the following very valuable FIRST PRIZE ENGRAVINGS of Celebrated Artists, of the late GUSTAVE DORE:—Christ's Entry into Jerusalem—The House of Calaph—The Dream of Peter's Wife—The Night of the Crucifixion—The Triumph of the Virgin—The Descent of the Holy Spirit—The Battle of Ascalon, Captain Gray having no room to hang them in his new residence. Also at the same time (by permission) will be sold (without reserve), a CABINET of very rare ENGLISH and FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS, and TOKENS, by P. de Wit, and others, many being of great antiquity and interest, and illustrating the Numismatology of England, France, Russia, Hanover, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, and India. Also, a large quantity of Choice OLD PRINTS, by Bartolozzi, Drey, Lormesin, &c.—Two Breach-loading Guns—Breach-loading Rifle (all by Marsh)—Astronomical Telescope—Municipal Box, Antique Clock, and other objects of a GENTLEMAN in the County. The Sale will commence at eleven o'clock. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Auctioneers.

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Ancient Hebrew Bibles, Manuscript and Printed.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on FRIDAY, February 16, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable HERREW BIBLES:—The Pentateuch, with Onkelos's Translation and Rashi's Commentary, printed upon vellum, Bologna, 1482—a Mass of Hebrew, with Masoretic Notes and Punctuations, MS. of the fourteenth century, on vellum—Pentateuch in Hebrew, with Commentary, a fine MS. of the thirteenth century, on vellum—Nephim and Right Books, MS. on vellum, thirteenth century—Maimonides, Italian Bible, Venice, 1487. Catalogues on application.

Gordon's 'Scotchchronicon and Monasticon,' 3 vols. The Entire Remainder.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., at the END of FEBRUARY, the ENTIRE REMAINDER of the above valuable Work on Scottish History, comprising about 265 copies, bound and in quires. Catalogues are preparing.

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**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** beg to announce that they will commence the SALE of the FIFTH and LAST PORTION of the SUNDERLAND LIBRARY at their House, 47, Leicester-square, London, W.C., on SATURDAY, March 10, and continue it through the Ten Following Days (Sundays excepted), at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely each day. The Catalogue includes a large number of Editions Principales and other early and rare editions of Greek and Roman Authors—Books printed upon vellum—rare English and Foreign Books and Tracts relating to America—a fine Series of Sixteenth Century Editions of the New Testament—Rare and Early Printed Books in French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian—also many English Historical Works—Books with fine bindings and arms of former owners, &c.

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## LITERATURE

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

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*L'Evangéliste.* Par Alphonse Daudet. (Paris, Dentu.)

'KEITH'S WIFE' is too long, but it is an improvement upon 'Zoë.' The literary display which the author thought sufficient to make Zoë a "girl of genius" is a disfigurement to the pages of 'Keith's Wife.' Nothing is so difficult to manage well in writing as the introduction of many quotations. Lady Violet Greville often leads up to them too obviously. Let a novelist by all means read all sorts of literature, philosophy, and poetry, but let them be assimilated, and not be reproduced in a crude form. With all their faults the most ordinary French novels could teach the writers for our circulating libraries some useful lessons. Though the Frenchman has often nothing to say but what would have been much better left unsaid, he has at least learnt some elements of his craft. If he rarely has a moral he has generally an object. When he resorts to padding—a necessity, it must be admitted, which is not so keenly felt when one volume has to be written instead of three—he usually puts it first, so as to prepare the scene for his story. But the story once started, he sticks to it closely. 'Keith's Wife' is a sample, and by no means a bad one, of the novel written without a well-prepared scheme. It is harmless and pleasant reading, but it is not interesting.

Had not Mrs. Oliphant obtained long ago a well-earned reputation, her last volumes would have secured her celebrity as one of the best writers of the distinctively Scottish novel. She has never more effectively set

forth the characteristics of the old-fashioned Scottish gentlewoman than in the portraits of Margaret, Jean, and Lillias Murray. The second, a tender-hearted old maid, could "enter into the troubles of childhood and youth, not only by recollection of her own, but in the sense of actual understanding and fellowship, as one who had herself never thrown quite behind her the state of youth or even childhood. The more perfectly developed are apt to smile at this arrested being, but there is nothing in the world more delightful, tender, and sweet." The eldest sister, Margaret, is cast in more heroic mould. Perfectly free from personal vanity, she has in large measure the national devotion to the glories, whatever their scale, connected with her family. As the guardian and teacher of her young half-sister Lillias, it is the dream of her life that her ward by an illustrious match may restore to its former position the house whose possessions are now limited to a few barren acres near the Highland line, an old castle, which represents the ancient importance, and an uninhabited modern palace, which marks the ambition, of the race. Miss Murray's grandfather, the builder of the palace, has left all his money to the adopted son of his old age, neglecting the lawful issue of the son with whom he has quarrelled. The story opens with the appearance of Sir Philip's protégé, a young Englishman bred abroad, who assumes for the nonce the name of Murray, in the village near Murkley Castle. Being a loyal and simple-minded youth, it is his mission to restore his patron's wealth to the descendants with whose existence he is but recently acquainted, by means of marriage with one or other of the ladies. The incidents of his quest, together with an unfinished counterplot in the loves of Katie of the manse and a representative young country gentleman, Philip Stormont, a "lang-leggit" youth much suspected by Margaret as a detrimental, make up the story. As a story it does not amount to much; but the accuracy of the portraits and sketches—not only of the leading characters, but of Katie and her rustic lover; of the casual acquaintances the Murrays gain in that world of fashion into which, under Margaret's auspices, they make an unfamiliar plunge; and of such humbler types as brisk Janet of the inn and the philosophical fisherman her husband—is in the author's most finished style. Adam's lucubrations on sport are amusing. "I canna be sorry for a trout," he said, casting a slow glance at the fish; 'it's just made for a man's dinner, and that's the short and the long of it; but a deer, now—a grand creature, carrying yon muckle horns like a king his crown, and a wheen skulking murderers lying in wait for him, letting fly when the poor beast comes up unsuspecting!—I'm not a deer-stalker,' said Adam, with more simplicity than philosophy. ".....and I just canna bide you." Janet is more serious in her sententiousness. "What is a writer?" she exclaims, "with round eyes of amazement," to her English lodger. "You must ken very little indeed, sir, if you have never come across a writer. He's just a—well, maybe sometimes a terror to evildoers, I would not say—but a great fyke and trouble mony a time to them that do well." Let it not be supposed, however, that it is in the broader lin-

guistic Scotticisms that our author shows her craft. For the most part, indeed, her idiomatic phraseology is too subtle for the ordinary reader; but to the initiated every word of Miss Margaret or Miss Lillias is racy of the soil. Lillias is, of course, united at last to the good-hearted young musician who is so different from the hero of her dreams, and next to the naïve story of Katie's betrothal and the more serious and tender episode of Lewis's first offer to Jean there is nothing better in the book than the scene in which she tears in scorn the deed of gift he sends of all his property in place of what he supposes the unwelcome offering of himself. "So that is what he has been doing, that! instead of coming—and we that wanted him so!"

The question as to who Sylvia may be, which the author of 'Who is Sylvia?' contrives to answer in a satisfactory manner, is rendered pertinent by the fact that although Miss Carington is unquestionably the daughter of the worthy baronet who brings her home to England after a twenty-years' absence in foreign parts, a doubt arises as to her maternal origin, which on her father's death becomes a cause of no little scandal and trouble to her. The author now propounds to us another question, "Where is Sylvia?" for the heiress disappears from view, consoling herself for what some of her acquaintance consider her disgrace by escaping from an ill-advised and undesirable marriage. Her adventures are of a rather startling character; she finds shelter for some months in a House of Refuge, where her position is often a little equivocal, and always hard and wearisome, though doubtless from a moral point of view the discipline is profitable to her. Her friends outside, however, have not been content to let her disappear from the world without making every effort to recover her, and at last the sleeping beauty is found and rescued by her fated prince. The story is not overcharged with incident, but it has more than enough to relieve it from monotony, and the execution is much above the average. There are indications of quiet power in this novel which give ample promise for the future work of its author, and it is in itself an achievement with which its readers are more than likely to be content.

'Friends and Lovers' is a favourable specimen of Mrs. Pender Cudlip's work. If the story is rather weak in interest and the style too gossiping, the book at least presents a tolerably good picture of actual life. The people are of a commonplace type, although many of them have titles, and others are said to be "aristocratic" in appearance. A liking for titles is, however, a venial fault, and one which a novelist with her eye on the public has good reason to commit. The aristocracy is familiar ground to Mrs. Cudlip, but she has not always succeeded in producing studies of smart people so little ridiculous as in 'Friends and Lovers.' The plot is of no great importance, and the reader may omit the second volume without any fear of losing the thread of the story.

The author of 'By-Ways' takes his readers as far north as Shetland for the first scene of an unaffected story of Scottish life and character. Mr. Elvester is ruined by the failure of an unlimited liability com-

pany, and the blow kills him outright. His eldest daughter, Janet, is thus left the sole guardian of her three half-sisters, and the fortunes of the four women constitute the substance of the narrative. The heroine is Christian Elvester, who has more character than either of her younger sisters, and who makes the first struggle for personal independence by taking the position of governess in the family of Mrs. Cassillis. In this capacity she makes the acquaintance of Capt. Glen Cassillis and of his cousin Moncrieff Urquhart, a lovely brunette, who dresses in accordance with the latest French fashions, reads sensational novels, flirts with Glen and another cousin, and presently does all that spite can suggest to injure the unfortunate Christian. The motives and the results of this conduct must be gathered from the author's own pages, which will convey the information in a pleasant and unobjectionable manner. Great care is bestowed on the relation of Christian's love story, which is both natural and pathetic, and the struggle of temper between her and her husband-lover is prettily described to the end.

'On Dangerous Ground' is an intense book—intense in feeling and interest, in its endless italics and scraps of French. The story is sensational, and if it does not engross the discriminating reader as much as might be, we may detect a reason in the fact that the author's characters are all more or less intense in the same fashion—that they nearly all speak in italics, use expletives and adornments in French, and are guilty of occasional bombast and what one of them calls "tortology." The title is expressive, for the principal personages without exception tread on dangerous ground, from the would-be murderess to the actual manslayer, from the intended victims to their deliverers, and from the most guilty to the most innocent. But the author guides them over the treacherous crust with a good deal of cleverness, and weighs out poetical justice with an unsparing hand.

The Old Bohemian's 'Stories' have little in common with his 'Reminiscences.' In manner, it is true, they are garrulous and innocent enough to recall the former work with complete success. But in matter they are its antithesis. Here are no recipes for bishop and Roman punch, no anecdotes of Albert Smith and Orfila and the Savage Club, no notes on journalism, no excursions into the byways and alleys of science, no memories of the back streets of civilization. There is nothing suggestive of Murger and Thackeray, nothing of the Paris of Mimi and Schœnau, and nothing of the London of Costigan and Bludner and "The Little Pig under the Bed." The two volumes breathe of the conventional Christmas number. They abound in murders, mysterious disappearances, heroic rescues, exciting situations, tremendous characters, and imposing dialogue, all more or less adapted to the season when readers are supposed to stand the most in need of entertainment. They are not lacking in natural touches, and they set forth some curious incidents and individualities more curious still. One of the freshest is 'The Strange Witness'; it introduces us to a deaf gentleman who in the hands of Boisgobey might be made to do wonders. The best is probably 'The Psychological Problem.' It is the romance

of a book-hunter, and should exercise a fearful fascination over Mr. Andrew Lang, the laureate and historian of the craft. The 'Stories' are far from unreadable in their present state; could they be made less wordy and emphatic they would be further still.

M. Daudet's new volume is spoiled by being a novel with a purpose, a pamphlet directed against hysterical forms of religion. It is much to be regretted that the author should have put the very best that exists of his work into a book which as a whole is dull and inartistic. There are in the early scenes touches of pathos, and there is in them a wealth of character worthy of Balzac himself, and altogether superior to anything to be found in M. Daudet's famous imitation of Balzac, 'Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné.' M. Daudet is not yet forty-three, and it is to be hoped that he will live to produce a better novel than any to which he has as yet put his name.

*Foreign Classics for English Readers.*—*Rousseau.* By Henry Grey Graham. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MR. GRAHAM'S 'Rousseau' has something of that quality which ancients and moderns both have occasionally thought to be the highest excellence of woman: it is by no means easy to say much about it. It is distinguished from many short monographs of the present day, and from some of its companions in this series, by conscientiousness and thoroughness of work. Mr. Graham has not merely read most of the books about Rousseau, but he has done what is apparently the last thing that some other writers in similar cases think of doing—he has read his author himself. He has woven the singular and pitiful events of Rousseau's life into a narrative which is almost always accurate and generally sufficient in detail. He has analyzed his chief works carefully, sensibly, and with sufficient translated extract. Any one who reads this book will put it down really knowing all the facts about Rousseau that it is necessary for him to know, and as much of the contents of Rousseau's works as can be known from a somewhat bald abstract. For the truth must be told that Mr. Graham's abstract is rather bald. We did not think it was possible to make a careful life of Rousseau—a life in which Mr. Graham has even utilized the unpublished part of the Hume correspondence—so little interesting, or to criticize his work with such good sense and knowledge and yet with so little felicity of expression or penetration of insight. Part of the defects of the book, such as they are, must be set down to the fact that (as we suppose) Mr. Graham is not a practised writer—at least we trust he is not, for if he is there is little hope for him, whereas if he is not he may improve. Here is a sentence which will illustrate what we mean:—

"It must be owned that 'Émile' is not a work to be read through with pleasure: some may even call it well-nigh intolerable except to those who study it as an epoch-making book, powerful in influencing religious, political, and social opinion in an important age, and which amidst fatiguing digressions and endless details contains those wise lessons on education which the wisest educationalists were long afterwards reverently to adopt."

Any one who will read this sentence with

care will see the drawback of Mr. Graham's book, and understand the distaste, notwithstanding its merits, with which one reads it. Sometimes he is even worse than this in point of style, as when he says of D'Alembert, "Strange to say, he was not seldom to be found in the brilliant drawing-room of Madame de Tencin, whose illegitimate son he was, and whom she had abandoned as an infant." On the other hand, if Mr. Graham is original in describing eighteenth century anecdotes as "possibly too broad, but never too long" (and he does not mark the words with inverted commas, nor do we distinctly remember them elsewhere), he must be admitted to be able to speak pointedly enough on occasion.

In dealing with the three great controversies of Rousseau's much argued life, Mr. Graham is rather too favourable to his hero, though not more so, perhaps, than a biographer may fairly be expected to be. As to the originality of the Dijon discourse, Diderot's own words seem to us almost entirely to bear out the more circumstantial story of Morellet and others. That Diderot, whatever faults he had, was entirely incapable of assuming an authorship in a book or an idea that did not belong to him, and that, on the contrary, he spent his life in furnishing other people with ideas and books which he never claimed, are both unquestionable facts. But the strongest argument, to our thinking, is that drawn from general probability. Which is the more consistent with experience and analogy, that Rousseau, after waiting till he was nearly forty without striking out an original idea, should have been put on the track by a careless suggestion of the most fertile, if the most desultory thinker of the age, or that the motive force which had so long been wanting should suddenly and independently have developed itself? As for Rousseau's account, his unsupported testimony about his own actions is never worth anything. Again, in the quarrel with Diderot, and yet again in that with Hume, Mr. Graham is far too lenient, though he does not take, and does not, indeed, notice, the extraordinarily favourable view of Grimm's character which has recently been taken by MM. Perey and Maugras. As for Hume, he certainly might have been more tolerant of Rousseau if he had been an incarnate angel, but hardly otherwise. In one point Mr. Graham might have given a stroke tending to clear Rousseau a little. Everybody knows the story of his onslaught on an unlucky visitor during his last Paris days, and of his charging him with having "come to find out what I have got in my pot." Mr. Graham mentions (which all those who tell the story do not) that the visitor was Rulhière. But he does not mention, what is the fact, that Rulhière had the credit of being the worst scandalmonger and backbiter in Paris—a man who "took in poison like a toad and gave it out like a viper," as Rivarol, who knew something of these processes, remarked. It is quite conceivable that Rousseau, who was aware of his own weak places, though he did not know how to guard them, should be occasionally distrustful of visits from the amiable author of the epigram on Madame du Deffand's blindness.



*Essays on Sport and Natural History.* By J. E. Harting. ('Field' Office.)

THE only complaint to be made about the essays on sport in this book is that there are too few of them—three or four, compared with some thirty which treat more distinctively of zoology proper. What there are, however, are excellent in their way: no mere account of shooting ordinary birds or animals, diversified with scraps of poetry and descriptions of scenery, as may be found in many another sportsman's book; but careful pictures of rarer game and their curious habits and instincts, betraying in every touch the practised naturalist as well as the accomplished sportsman. Take, for instance, the short chapter on shooting swans in one of the spacious harbour-estuaries of Southern England during the snow and ice of mid-winter. Few sportsmen ever obtain a shot at wild swans nowadays. Fewer still, like Mr. Harting, have left home long before daybreak, entered a punt, put on a night-shirt over the roughest of garments in order to assimilate themselves the more to the prevailing tone of the scenery, and then pushed off single-handed into the gloom and loneliness of the watery waste in order to drift down upon a flock of swans. The writer of this article remembers once attempting to skate down upon a flock and get a shot by mere swiftness of movement in broad daylight, when the Isis above Oxford was frozen over. The swans, however, were too vigilant, and rose out of shot.

In another paper the author introduces his readers to a family party of badgers gambolling in the moonlight. This, again, is a scene seldom witnessed. Badgers may live in close proximity to country dwellers for years and yet never be seen, so noiseless and nocturnal are they in their movements. Keepers shoot them whenever they can; but the damage the poor creatures do to game is really very small, and they are otherwise interesting in their habits, come of an old stock, and have the honour of being the sole representatives of the bear family yet remaining in Great Britain. A little protection should be extended to these creatures by those landowners who love to cherish the few remains in Great Britain of an otherwise extinct fauna. The sportsman's instincts assert themselves with Mr. Harting and his friend after watching the animals for some time; but an immediate repentance again reconciles us to them:—

"The satisfaction which we felt in contemplating the slain was marred by the reflection that, after all, these badgers were very harmless and we had unnecessarily killed three of them. There was more real pleasure in watching their movements when alive than will ever be experienced in looking at their preserved skins." Would that these sentiments were more common!

Some years ago Mr. Hook painted a graceful picture of trained cormorants fishing in an English trout-stream. The author devotes a chapter to describing the education of cormorants and the manner in which they pursue and capture fish, having witnessed the proceedings of some which were trained by Capt. Salvin, whose name is better known in connexion with hawking. By following these directions it is easy for any one to train cormorants. This use of the bird has

been known from time immemorial in China, and Mr. Harting thinks that it was introduced into the West by the Dutch navigators at the close of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. James I. was devoted to the sport, and built a house for the reception of his tame cormorants and others near Westminster Abbey, where he also caused nine ponds to be dug, which were stored with carp, tench, and other fish. Mr. Harting fancies that this plot of ground, about an acre and a quarter, which was leased of Lord Danvers, was the site of the present Houses of Parliament. It is called the Vine Garden, however, and water is said to have been conveyed to it from the Thames, so that it probably formed part of what appears as "The Orchard" in the map of the Precincts of the Abbey about 1535. This was towards the south-west of the Abbey, in exactly the opposite direction to the Palace of Parliament; and the Mill Ditch, a goodly stream in those days, ran by it and communicated with the Thames. Another excellent paper treats of shore-shooting, for which a furore sprang up a few years ago. In another book Mr. Harting has treated of this amusement at length, but this one chapter seems to contain in brief compass all that a sportsman of any intelligence need require, not only to enable him to identify most of the common littoral birds, but also to shoot them, which is much more difficult, demanding considerable craft, powers of stalking, and judgment on the gunner's part.

The papers which treat of natural history and form the bulk of the book are even more valuable. The frontispiece of the author with one of his trained and hooded falcons on his wrist, in which guise he may be seen occasionally leaving London for a day's rook-hawking on the Epsom Downs, shows that the place of honour is due to the series of articles here found on hawks and hawking. This includes an account of the treatise of hawking in Dame Juliana Berners's book and notices of the archæology of the art. Fearful as the critic may be, with Auceps in Walton's book, of "breaking the rules of civility in taking up more than the portion of time allotted" to him in discoursing of haggards, eyries, mewings, casts, brails, jesses, and the many other terms of falconry, the knowledge of which once constituted a liberal education, a word is due to an admirable account of the manner in which hawks are captured while on migration (or "passage") on the wide plains near the little village of Valkenswaard in North Brabant, which has been celebrated as the dwelling-place for many generations of Dutch falconers, and is the rendezvous in autumn of falconers from other countries in order to purchase their recently caught "passage hawks." The method of netting these wild hawks is fully described, and from the skill and ingenuity displayed will delight all who are fond of bird life, whether graduates or not in the noble science. By the aid of views and diagrams what would otherwise seem involved and intricate becomes lucid in these pages. Indeed, they alone would form sufficient justification for the appearance of the book.

Another chapter of great interest treats of what is probably the last visit of a great bustard to our island. Mr. Harting

was summoned in the winter of 1876, along with several other well-known ornithologists, to Mr. Upcher's estate at Feltham, near Brandon, where for a month a male bustard was to be seen, now feeding on a patch of cole-seed, now flying from one part of the cold cheerless fen to another. Lord Lilford, with great liberality, sent down a tame female specimen of the bird for a mate, but it unfortunately perished in a deep ditch. A second was then dispatched, but the male by this time had grown tired of the locality and disappeared. The story of this visit of a distinguished stranger to our shores, and the proceedings of the delighted ornithologists who devoted themselves to arrange a match for it, will greatly please lovers of English natural history.

In the essay on forest animals, Mr. Harting speaks as if he regarded the rabbit as indigenous in the same sense as the hare. There can be no doubt that the rabbit, though now widely diffused, is an introduction into Great Britain from the districts between the Alps and the Mediterranean. Mr. Rogers notes that the price of rabbits in England was 4d. or 5d. each in 1361, whereas two small pigs then cost 11d. and four ducks 12d.; which seems to show that the animal was at that time scarce and had not been long introduced. Cesar mentions the hare in Britain, but not the rabbit.

*The Promus of Formularies and Elegancies: being Private Notes circa 1594, hitherto Unpublished.* By Francis Bacon. Illustrated and elucidated by Passages from Shakspeare by Mrs. Henry Pott, with Preface by E. A. Abbott, D.D. (Longmans & Co.)

SELDOM have good paper, good type, and good ink been so truly wasted as in the production of this octavo volume of some 600 pages. And yet Bacon's 'Promus of Formularies and Elegancies,' to use Mr. Spedding's title, was well worth printing and well worth editing. The result might have been a work of real value to all students of Bacon and of Elizabethan English—a work for which room should have been found on the scholar's shelves, however crowded. Unfortunately, Mrs. Henry Pott is a lady of little learning and no judgment. Dr. Abbott in writing the preface has performed a difficult task with all possible consideration, but he is unable to ignore—he cannot be so uncanonically as to ignore—the editor's shortcomings. He is constrained to allow that in the Latin and Greek as printed are

"several errors, some of which will make Latin and Greek scholars feel uneasy. For these, in part, Bacon himself or Bacon's amanuensis is responsible; and many of the apparent Latin solecisms or misspellings arise not from the author's pen, but from the manuscript of the 'Promus.' But the renderings from Latin into English do not admit of this apology; and as to these the author would prefer to submit the work, on the one hand, to the general public as interesting from an English point of view, but, on the other hand, to the critical philologist as confessedly imperfect, to be freely corrected and amended, and as intended rather to raise questions than answer them. This apology may in some cases cover Latin quotations which have not been traced to their source, and in other cases quotations from Shakspeare which may proceed from a misapprehension of the entry in the 'Promus.'"

So with such a notice posted on the door, so to speak, any one who enters the remarkable building just reared by Mrs. Pott knows what to expect. There will be some bad Latin and some bad Greek, some bad translations of Latin and Greek, some Baconian quotations unverified, and lastly some editorial quotations that are quite out of place. And this is far from being an unmerciful account. It would, indeed, be correct to say that the quotations out of place greatly exceed in number those that are in place. Seldom can the illustrations be said to illustrate, or the elucidations to elucidate. To most people it will seem a decisive indication of Mrs. Pott's culture and judgment, or lack of judgment, that she is one of those who believe that Shakspeare's plays were written by Bacon. There is certainly no need to waste the space of the *Athenæum* by discussing this hallucination. It is enough to remark—and there is little doubt whatever all competent persons will agree with us—that no one who has any intelligent knowledge of Bacon's writings will believe that Bacon could have written 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Hamlet' and the other Shakspearean masterpieces, so profoundly distinct and different are his genius and nature from those displayed in those dramas. We have a piece of poetry undoubtedly written by Bacon, and this makes us thankful he turned his powers in other directions. The fact is the Baconian hypothesis is an entertaining paradox, nothing more. To take it up as an earnest belief is a surprising feat of dulness. It is confusing work and play. However, every age has its "dunces," sworn

Ne'er to have peace with wit nor truce with sense;

ours is not undistinguished in this respect, and we beg to offer them another paradox, much more probable and defensible. It is that Shakspeare wrote Bacon. There is much to be said for this view, and any decently dull person might easily prove it to his own satisfaction. Mrs. Pott's volume might be found useful in the process. It would only have to be inverted, so to say: instead of putting Bacon's text first, with the Shakspearean quotations ministering to it, let Shakspeare sit at the table and Bacon stand and "wait." Mrs. Pott thinks that Shakspeare took the phrases "golden sleep" and "up-roused" in 'Romeo and Juliet' from the 'Promus.' Dr. Abbott, surely the better authority, thinks the 'Promus' owes them to 'Romeo and Juliet.' And so one might go on for ever.

Mrs. Pott and all of her persuasion will think these remarks extremely frivolous. But hypotheses such as hers do not deserve, and must not expect, serious treatment. We should certainly rejoice if we could discourage Mrs. Pott from completing and publishing a *magnum opus* on the subject. For it seems there is "a larger work from which this small one has sprung," and the writer hopes "to show in almost every department of knowledge and opinion Bacon's mind in Shakspeare's writings." It is to be hoped no one may ever hear more of this larger work. The world will willingly let it die—indeed, it is pretty sure not to let it live. Why should it appear at all? Some books, of course, may be useful though their theories are all wrong. Much valuable learning and thought may be gathered around a delusion.

It is pleasant to err with Plato. But Mrs. Pott's learning is clearly not such as to promise much edification; and of her judgment and wisdom our readers can now judge for themselves.

It has been said that Mrs. Pott's illustrations frequently or mostly do not illustrate. Let us verify this statement. There is no need to carefully select any passages, it is enough to take any one on which the eye falls as the book opens. No. 239 consists of a quotation by Bacon from John iv. 22, viz., "Vos adoratis quod nescitis." Mrs. Pott's illustrations and elucidations consist of six quotations from Shakspeare containing the phrase "I know not what"! e.g., from 'Julius Cæsar' (the italics are Mrs. Pott's):—

I follow you,  
To do I know not what, but it sufficeth  
That Brutus leads me on.

Let us try again. Bacon quotes "*Quæ prima exordia sumat*" (Æn. iv. 284); Mrs. Pott "illustrates and elucidates" by quoting from 'Othello':—

I cannot speak any beginning to this peevish odds;  
and from 'Hamlet':—

Pray I cannot;  
I stand in pause where I shall first begin.

One more specimen. Bacon quotes "*forma dat esse*"; Mrs. Pott "illustrates and elucidates" by quoting from 'Timon of Athens':

Your words have took such pains as if they laboured  
To bring manslaughter into form;

and 'Two Noble Kinsmen':—

That work presents itself to the doing; now 'twill  
take form;

and 'Richard III.':—

[We may] digest our complots in some form.

Does the illustrator and elucidator really understand the meaning of *forma*? She translates it "form, or law"! In another passage she suggests that the name Romeo may have been suggested to the author of the play by the "solitary word 'romē,' which is entered.....in the 'Promus' with a mark of abbreviation [*sic*] over the *e*!" We do not say that Mrs. Pott is at her best in the specimens that have come before us, but she is certainly not at her worst. On the whole, they give a fair idea of the merits, or demerits, of her compilation.

We have left ourselves no time to speak of the 'Promus' itself; but, indeed, it is so buried beneath utterly irrelevant matter that one almost loses sight of it in this ponderous volume. Yet these Baconian notes are curiously interesting and suggestive, and any competent editor who would make them accessible would deserve well of the republic. The text should be given by itself, "illustrations and elucidations" kept apart. Much editorial care and industry would be needed; e.g., entry No. 1182 is "Christmas; inventio for hunger," on which mysterious words Mrs. Pott has nothing to say; so No. 1187, "Frier Gilbert," where also Mrs. Pott is silent. The Latin phrases should be carefully revised, and, if translated, should be translated accurately and intelligently; e.g., "*ludimus incauti*" should not be rendered "we play incautiously," for that is not the idea intended, but "we are off our guard when we play"; and such an extraordinary jargon as "*Corni contra croci*. Good means against badd, hornes to crosses," should not be printed without a protest or a correction.

*Oliver Cromwell: the Man and his Mission.*  
By J. Allanson Picton. (Cassell & Co.)

MR. PICTON'S life of Cromwell is carefully written, but unfortunately the author "makes no pretension to original research." Such information as lay ready to hand has been made use of, and the book contains no new matter of importance. There is a large mass of manuscript never hitherto thoroughly sifted by an expert that, it seems certain, would throw light on Cromwell's career, and it may fairly be questioned whether all facts of importance have been gleaned from the pamphlets and newspapers of the time. It is, therefore, not a little blameworthy in any one, however enthusiastic, to venture on a new life of the Protector with the complacent conviction that the present stock of facts is enough for his purpose. Nevertheless, Mr. Picton has succeeded in drawing a lifelike portrait of the liberal-minded despot, and has clearly brought out the ideas, religious and political, which influenced him. After dwelling on the home life of the Cromwell family, he proceeds to the personal history of Oliver, and tells with evident sympathy the story of his life. Few, perhaps, can now understand the position in which those who clung to the idea of national freedom found themselves under the rule of the second Stuart. The bravest men were terrified by the danger which threatened the country, yet it is abundantly clear that till driven to extremity they had no personal enmity to Charles. The events which followed the success of the Parliamentary arms prove that few of the practical men of the day could conceive as possible other government than that of King, Lords, and Commons. Mr. Picton holds that Cromwell certainly ruled by the will of the nation, though that will was but tacitly expressed. All moderate men were aware that a strong hand was needed to repair the ruin wrought by the monarch and his Parliamentary successors. Nothing was to be hoped from the Stuarts; nothing from the worthy but narrow-minded Presbyterians, who laboured "under an evidently sincere conviction that a syllable more or less might make all the difference between salvation and perdition." Therefore men looked to the army and its leader for a settlement of their grievances; and they did not look in vain. Cromwell was not the man to stand by idle while the freedom for which he had fought degenerated into anarchy. He was not one of those who shrink from being called dishonest and self-seeking; so he entered on the work before him, and strove to weld together and refashion the broken fragments of what had once been the English State. Not content with restoring order, he reformed oppressive laws, made England a great power in Europe, raised taxes with but slight opposition, and even granted religious freedom to those whose beliefs were in no way blended with dangerous political creeds. No doubt he was feared and hated by many; but the nation as a whole must have felt that such despotism was needed before government by free parliaments could be resorted to. There is but little to show that Cromwell himself thought the personal government of one man would be needed for more than a short period; indeed, his ardent desire to make



his parliaments interest themselves in the pressing business of the day prove that he would have been more than willing to share the burden of the State with any serious-minded men who would have been content to attend to those merely mundane affairs which so sorely needed redress. It was the fault of human nature, not that of the Protector, which caused the Parliament men to waste their time in fruitlessly inveighing against misbelief and inventing schemes for compelling orthodoxy while the affairs of the country were going to ruin. Cromwell warned them against disputing concerning "vain and unprofitable things"; but he does not seem to have lost hope in the future, for his rejection of the crown shows that he imagined the existing form of government to be sufficient for the needs of the nation if men would but work honestly together. Mr. Picton believes that the Protector was unwilling to offend the soldiers, and therefore refused the title of king.

"He saw in their feelings a confirmation of his own fear, that the crown had become a cursed thing. There was some noble revulsion, too, from such a culmination in his career as the acquisition of 'a feather in his hat.' In a word, he was not inwardly free to accept without haunting doubts. And therefore he put aside what, to the vulgar—or, as he would have said, to the carnal—mind, was the most splendid prize the world had to give."

That Cromwell should have been accused of ambition is natural. Doubtless he thought himself to be the chosen instrument of the Lord; but it would be difficult to find many proofs that he valued power for its own sake. The carelessness he exhibited with regard to appointing a successor makes it probable that he believed a God-sent ruler would arise to undertake his charge when his time for rest should come. Mr. Picton gives his readers a striking picture of the death-bed of the great Protector, but he spares them the details of the funeral and of the brutalities of the Restoration body-snatchers, who, not being able to slay the "great prophet and lawgiver . . . satisfied themselves with rifling his tomb after he was dead, and mutilating his corpse." It is, perhaps, better for those that love Oliver's memory that he should lie in an unknown grave, for had he remained in his first resting-place scarcely less sacrilegious hands might have been busied with his bones, measuring the cranial capacity of that rugged skull, and grasping with profane fingers the arm which once wielded "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Now neither idle curiosity nor scientific research can desecrate the grave of him who taught Englishmen that freedom must be deserved before it can be permanently gained.

We have noticed a few errors which should be corrected in a second edition. The Christian name of Prynn, the pamphlet writer, was William, not John. In the account of the five members the name of Sir Arthur Haslegrave, the member for Leicestershire, is strangely omitted. Mr. Picton, when speaking of the dissolution of the Long Parliament says that Cromwell "summoned a company of soldiers—so slight was the force he thought enough to overawe the Parliament of three nations." This is surely a bold figure of speech, for, whatever might be the influence exerted by that assembly,

it was only composed of members elected by the English people.

*The Kindergarten: a Guide to Froebel's Method of Education, Gifts, and Occupations.* By Hermann Goldammer. With an Introduction and Conclusion by Baroness v. Marenholtz-Bilow. Translated by William Wright. (Williams & Norgate.)

It would be difficult for any one to find a more effectual way of making a good cause ridiculous than has been adopted, in all innocence of satirical intention, by the author, editor, and translator of this elaborate treatise on the Kindergarten. Froebel's principles of education are admirable, and the method based upon them is worthy of much respect. It is, indeed, hardly possible to see the system at work and doubt that its adoption for the younger classes in the Board schools throughout the country would be an immense boon to the mass of our infant population. Here, in two sentences, is the view of early education it embodies. A child

"sees, observes, and expresses what he perceives. By frequent repetition the perceptions of his senses become the property of his intellect, and the acquirement of this property is not to be effected in a hurry, but gradually."

This is excellent sense; but it does not require expanding into a treatise of over four hundred octavo pages, and the result of such expansion is a great deal of twaddling truism and not a little high-flown nonsense. The reader is told, for instance, in the introduction, that though "at many times and in many ways attention has been directed to the profound meaning that lies in a child's play," yet "its true significance was nevertheless first brought to light by Froebel when he recognized in it the *free manifestation of those instincts of humanity which make us aspire to progress and to civilization.*" And at another place we read:—

"None of the human instincts manifest themselves earlier or more unmistakably in a child than the social instinct. Already in the cradle the infant complains by his cries when he believes himself to be alone, and it needs but a kind word to quiet him, since he feels a sense of safety in the society of other persons."

The greater part of the work is occupied by instructions to mothers in the proper manner of presenting the successive "gifts" to children. The cube, which is part of the second gift, has eight whole pages all to itself. The instructions concerning it are arranged in thirty-four distinctly numbered sections, of which two examples will show the general character:—

"1. The mother places the cube on the table, and says, in order to call the child's attention, from the very first, to the cube's constancy of rest, perhaps as follows:—

"There it stands fast and still,  
To let us see it, if we will."

"2. The child tries to lay hold of the cube, he wishes to have it. 'Come, cube,' says the mother; but it does not come. She takes her little one's finger or hand, presses with it lightly against the cube, as if to make it move, but,

"Whatever I do, whatever I say,  
I cannot get the cube away."

In conclusion, we are told that "in this way alone [that is, by following out the system in all its details] it is possible for the highest summits of culture to remain in unbroken connexion with all the previous steps down to its beginning in children's play."

As has been granted already, Froebel's principles are excellent, but their excellence lies in their simplicity and rationality; and as long as his disciples persist in obscuring these good qualities by the use of a pseudo-philosophical jargon, they will not succeed in recommending their cause to the common sense of fathers and mothers.

*Emerson at Home and Abroad.* By M. D. Conway. (Trübner & Co.)

MR. CONWAY'S volume shows abundant enthusiasm, but it has been a little hastily put together, and it would benefit by compression. No doubt when the author prepares his second edition he will rewrite some chapters and suppress others. As it stands, the book contains much that is of interest, and the reader will gain from it a clear idea of the singular sweetness and simplicity of Emerson's nature. The simplicity was needed, for the amount of adoring worship that he received after he had once become famous would have turned a weaker head. But all through life he maintained an inward quiet that made praise and blame to him indifferent. He thought his own thoughts and lived his own life, and was unaffected by what people said of him. His manner of lecturing was typical of his whole conduct of life. Mr. Conway thus describes it:—

"It has seemed to me that Emerson never spoke so well elsewhere as to his Concord audience. When I first heard him there, he appeared, as he arose, to be the very type of the New England farmer, so plain in dress and so thoroughly standing on his own feet. . . . I recall no gesture, only an occasional swaying forward of the body by the impulse of earnestness. Though nearly every word had been written, the manuscript did not hold his eye, which kept its magnetic play upon the audience. At one time, indeed, he searched his memory for a quotation from Plato which he wished to introduce, his hand going to his chin and his face turning aside from us as if he would find the words written on the wall."

Mr. Conway's long acquaintance with Emerson gives to his book its chief value, and its pleasantest passages are those that describe his intercourse with the sage. "I was," he says,

"just twenty-one years of age when I first met him, and often since, reflecting how crude I was, his patience and kindness have been remembered with grateful emotion."

Mr. Conway, as became a disciple, established himself as near his master as he could. "In the vacation," he says,

"I found a room to lodge in at Concord, on Ponkawtasset Hill. Emerson had offered to lend me books, and to give me suggestions as to reading; though, indeed, what I most desired was to study his own works, and to be as much as possible in his presence. His mornings I always held sacred, but it was his custom to take a walk in the afternoon, and he invited me to go with him on these. I was fearful about this also, for I knew he loved solitude, but he promised that if he desired to be alone he would let me know. Two or three times every week I went to walk with him. Once or twice I thought I observed a doubt in his face, and proposed to take his children on a boating or other excursion, for I had already been accepted by them as a comrade."

With all his simplicity Emerson showed a good deal of adroitness in dealing with his admirers:—

"On most matters I found him not inclined to give very positive opinions, especially, I suppose, to one then inclined to worship him; his constant aim being to lead out thought, and to excite one to take his own view of a matter. I think if Emerson ever affected anything it must have been the interest he took in the nascent ideas of some of his young admirers. He never snubbed any of those who gathered around him, but gave to each the right word to be cherished for ever. There could be no question, however, about the delight with which he sometimes sat at the feet of children. I have known him quote the opinions of his own in grave companies. 'My son says of Tom Hughes' characters, "These are real boys," and I have great faith in his opinion.' A host of the poems collected in 'Parnassus' were read to his children in the stages of their growth, and I doubt not some are there through domestic suffrage. His talk with any child that approached him was as gracious and dignified as his conversation with elder persons; he was dear to every child that knew him, and these were many."

A characteristic anecdote is worth quoting:

"Emerson's optimism was qualified, if at all, only by a horror of sickness; in all other matters he was so free from all impatience that it seemed to amuse him in others. He sometimes appeared to require defenders, and was not without them. Once when Emerson, in his study, was talking in his finest strain, his farm-hand broke his sentence in two with report of a broken rake. The Celtic head protruding in at the door said, 'The hay's not half in, sir, and the rake we got at Mr. Jones's is broke; here it is, sir.' 'Bring it here, Stephen,' said Emerson, and proceeded to examine the implement profoundly. It seemed to me as he held it beneath his half-inspired, half-mirthful eye, that it was not a rake concrete but the rake absolute and eternal. 'Stephen,' he said at last, 'take it to Mr. Smith to be mended.' 'But,' remonstrated Stephen indignantly, 'we only got it yesterday, sir; hadn't I better take it back to Jones?' 'Mr. Jones probably did not know it was bad; we'll take it to Smith, Stephen.' When the Irishman had disappeared, Emerson intimated his fear that Stephen would compel poor Jones to mend it after all, not being able to see that, even on his own theory, Jones was the least competent for his great purpose—getting in the hay."

A story like this naturally leads the reader's thoughts to Emerson's connexion with the Utopia immortalized in 'The Blithedale Romance.' Mr. Conway remarks:—

"Emerson has traced the origin of the Brook Farm community to a consultation between Dr. Channing and George Ripley upon the practicability of bringing thoughtful and cultivated people together and forming a society that should be satisfactory. 'That good attempt,' said Mr. Emerson, 'ended in an oyster-supper with excellent wines.' Afterward, however, it was revived in Brook Farm, which, Emerson thinks, showed sufficiently that farming and scholarship were not exactly synonymous. 'The ladies took cold on washing-days, and it was ordained that the gentlemen-shepherds should hang out the clothes, which they punctually did; but a great anachronism followed in the evening, for when they began to dance, the clothes-pins dropped plentifully from their pockets.....One hears the frequent statement of the country members that one man was ploughing all day and another was looking out of the window all day—perhaps drawing his picture—and they both received the same wages.' Emerson had not faith enough in the feasibility of such a community, had it been possible for him to surrender his time for the disposal of the wisest council, to become a resident; but he was a frequent visitor, and his coming caused more sensation than if he had been an archbishop."

Mr. Conway has some pleasant things to

say both of Hawthorne and Thoreau, and it is to be hoped, as we have said, that he may recast his narrative so as to make it more exclusively a volume of reminiscences. His criticisms of Emerson's writings would find a more appropriate place in a separate volume.

#### THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*The Student's Concordance to the Revised Version of 1881 of the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.* (Bemrose & Sons.)—The object of the compilers of the present concordance has been to represent every sentence of the New Testament by its principal words; and the texts are given as completely as the space allows, in the words of the revised version, with their capitals and stops, so that they may be taken as quotations without further reference to the Testament itself. The book consists of two parts, a general one and another of proper names. Appendices exhibit omitted words of the Authorized Version, new and disused words, altered spelling, &c. A reader will be able to see very readily the changes which have been made in the usual version by the revisers—changes far too numerous, often giving a pedantic form to the language, making the style stiff, and destroying rhythm. At the beginning of the book what is called a brief genealogy of the English New Testament, with notes of English and revised versions, of Greek and other MSS. of the New Testament, is presented. All this is superfluous in a concordance. It is also done imperfectly and perfunctorily, for the compilers are by no means familiar with these topics. They have not used the best literature on the subject, have unfair omissions, and fall into palpable mistakes. Their diction is very curious at times, somewhat grandiose, and therefore inappropriate. Thus the 1611 version is spoken of as having grown up with the national greatness referred to by Queen Victoria. It is also said that "the 1527 version of Erasmus has been the basis on which the text of the succession of versions, culminating in the English one of 1611, was formed." In speaking of a large number of MSS. being collated, the names of Wetstein and Tischendorf are ignored, and inferior ones paraded. But it is unnecessary to dwell on the incompetence of compilers who have ventured into a region where they stumble through want of knowledge.

*Commentary on the Book of Job, with Translation.* By the late Dr. G. H. A. von Ewald. Translated from the German by J. F. Smith. (Williams & Norgate.)—All that the late celebrated Prof. Ewald wrote in explanation of the Old Testament has a value of its own, and will not be readily or soon superseded, though younger scholars in Germany make light of his criticism of the earlier books, not hesitating to assert that he and De Wette hindered the true criticism of them. It remains to be seen, however, whether the opinions at present fashionable and confidently advocated will long satisfy the thirst for novelty which characterizes young scholars. We cannot put Ewald's commentary on Job among his best performances, like those on the Hebrew prophets and psalmists. On the contrary, it is somewhat disappointing, because the critic finds a solution of the problem discussed in the enunciation of the soul's immortality. The poem, however, does not contain this doctrine. It is not to be found even in the later speeches of Elihu. To obtain a proper understanding of the drama recourse must be had to the admirable commentary of Hirzel, while that of Hitzig supplies many acute renderings of the language. But with all its defects Ewald's cannot be dispensed with. The translation is literal and usually correct. Perhaps a freer rendering would have made it more readable and preserved the sense equally well. The style of the original German is rugged enough; its translation into English should have

pliability and softness. Sometimes the translator is by no means happy in departing from his prototype, as at xii. 3, where "I do not fall below you" should be better conformed both to the German "nicht sinke ich vor euch" and to the Hebrew. And if in the preceding verse "ye are people" be what Ewald meant, it is incorrect. "Ye are a people" is the only true rendering. The noted passage in which the pyramids are referred to is translated directly "who built for themselves pyramids" (iii. 14), Ewald taking the Hebrew word as an Egyptian one somewhat softened; but this is improbable. There is no necessity to depart from the usual meaning ruins, meaning splendid buildings which will soon be ruins, especially as the same word has this signification in Isaiah v. 17. We do not think the critic before us happy in his rendering of the passage in xix. 25-27. Neither is his interpretation the best that could be offered:—

But I know it, my redeemer liveth,  
A successor will arise upon the dust;  
After my skin, which they hack off, this, [skin]  
And free from the body shall I behold—God:  
Him whom I shall behold for myself,  
shall have been seen by mine own eyes and no one else's!  
—my reins are consumed in my bosom!

*The Doctrine of Last Things contained in the New Testament.* By Samuel Davidson, D.D. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)—Dr. Davidson's little contribution to eschatology is marked by his customary clearness of statement. As his title indicates, his endeavour has been to examine the passages in the New Testament that bear on the subject, and then to compare them with the statements in the creeds. The reader will find the various passages properly arranged and carefully explained. The work displays the writer's extensive reading and his desire to be fair to differing schools of opinion, and to everybody, in fact, except the Fathers, for whom he entertains a strong aversion. He has not contented himself with an historical statement of dogma, but indicates pretty plainly the nature of his own theological views.

*Magni Felicis Ennodii Opera Omnia.* Recensuit et Commentario Critico instruxit Gulielmus Hartel. (Williams & Norgate.)—The leading events of Ennodius's life are well known. Born in the year 473, he accompanied Epiphanius, Bishop of Pavia, on his Burgundian mission in 494, became Bishop of Pavia in 510 or 511, undertook two missions to Constantinople to the Emperor Anastasius in 515, 517, both of which were unsuccessful, and died in 521. He was very zealous in favour of Symmachus as Pope against the claims of Laurentius. The supremacy of the Roman see was exalted by his pen and his endeavours. The pontiff, according to him, "judges in the place of God," and is addressed for the first time as *papa*. The worthy Bishop of Pavia flattered persons possessed of power in extravagant language. The panegyric addressed to Theodoric is fulsome enough. The works of Ennodius are numerous. They consist of epistles, miscellanies, dictions or declamations, poems, and epigrams. The language of them is harsh and often obscure. Ungrammatical constructions occur, and words whose meaning can only be guessed. An inflated style was a familiar accompaniment of the commonplace ideas that occurred to the mind of this ardent ecclesiastic. His poetical efforts are better than his prose writings, though neither of them has much merit. In regard to his theological views he was a semi-Pelagian. This is apparent from the eighteenth epistle of the second book, addressed to Constantius (p. 61, &c.), where Augustinianism is directly opposed. But his Scriptural knowledge was far from exact, for he quotes as from St. Paul a passage belonging to the first epistle of John. Amid the multitude of letters and miscellaneous pieces, none of which is of interest or importance in relation to the history of the Church, various pieces present Christian sentiments in appropriate language, of which the seventh letter of the seventh book is an example.



The poems, which are not unfrequently imitations of Horace, are occasionally happy in their conception and diction, such as the evening hymn beginning with the words "Nigrante tectam pallio" (p. 539). But that addressed to the Virgin Mary is unnatural and even coarse. It is not surprising that Jesuit editors have busied themselves about the works of Ennodius, such as Schott and Sirmond. The present edition forms the sixth volume of the "Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum" in process of publication at Vienna. It is strictly a critical edition, containing eighty-seven pages of prolegomena, in which an account of the MSS. of Ennodius is given, as also of former editions. Codices have been collated anew, fresh ones have been examined, and a revised text selected from all. The various readings are given under the text. Three excellent indices, occupying upwards of one hundred pages, increase the value of the book. Herr Hartel has performed his task in a scholarly way, so that the works of Ennodius in their present state leave little to be desired as to accuracy of reproduction. Henceforward this edition will take rank as the standard one of a writer whom the Latin Church will always esteem as an enthusiastic advocate of the lofty pretensions of her head.

*A History of the Councils of the Church.* By C. J. Hefele, D.D. Vol. III. (Edinburgh, Clark.)—The publishers are doing a service by publishing this translation of the learned work of the Bishop of Rottenburg. The present volume ends with the condemnation of the monophysite heresy by the Council of Chalcedon.

MESSRS. PARKER have published in a cheap and handy form the two Prayer Books put forth in the reign of Edward VI., the first of 1549, and the second of 1552. No reprints can be more gratefully welcomed than these in such a shape. Everybody who takes any interest in the controversies which now divide the Established Church into fragments, rather than into parties, must want to make frequent reference to these important books. They form the standards under which the numerous sections of each of the two great opposing bodies of English Churchmen seek to range themselves; the High Church fights for and defends the first book, the Low Church fights for the second. Neither of the two loves that which it supports with an absolute and perfect loyalty; for there are expressions and statements in both the books which neither High nor Low can help wishing had been in the adversary's book. Nevertheless, each takes and is thankful for what it can get, and explains away what may be offensive. It must not be forgotten that (to the best of our recollection) these new editions are the first in a readable and easily intelligible shape which people can purchase for a moderate sum. The original editions are out of the question; perfect copies are scarcely to be obtained, and are worth scores of pounds. The reprints by Mr. Keeling, Dr. Cardwell, and even by Mr. James Parker himself, are in parallel columns, or with all kinds of variations noted at the foot of each page, which are excessively difficult to follow and comprehend. In a word, we heartily welcome these publications, and are not disposed to condemn—though we may hesitate to approve as certainly correct—the decision of the editor that modern spelling should be given, and not that of three hundred years ago.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Archibald Campbell Tait*, which Messrs. Nisbet send us, is a pleasant sketch of the career of the late archbishop. The author, Mr. Bickley, writes fairly and temperately, and his book may be recommended as attaining its object. One or two unlucky misprints will no doubt be corrected in a second edition. The first chapter, too, which is the poorest, should be rewritten.

It is difficult to praise too highly the admirable monograph on *Celtic Britain* which Prof.

Rhys has written for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The chapters on "The Picts and Scots" and "The Ethnology of Britain" are excellent specimens of scientific caution in dealing with obscure questions. The old school of Cornish antiquaries will be vexed by the decisive way in which Mr. Rhys rejects the idea of the Phœnicians visiting Cornwall. "There is not a scrap of evidence," he rightly remarks, "linguistic or otherwise, of the presence of the Phœnicians in Britain."

Books of reference are again collecting on our table. Mr. Burdett deserves to be congratulated on the improvements he has effected in the second issue of his *Official Intelligence* (Effingham Wilson), which is rapidly becoming the chief authority in the matters with which it deals—government stocks, railway shares, and other securities.—The *Australian Handbook* of Messrs. Gordon & Gotch is, it is almost needless to say, full of accurate information.—The *Royal Blue Book* of Messrs. Gardiner continues to be the most serviceable of court guides.

ANOTHER instalment has been sent to us by Messrs. Dulau of the useful revision by Dr. Preuss of *Engelmann's Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*. It contains the Latin writers. The book is exhaustive, and very little improvement can be suggested. It would have been well to separate distinctly the editions of Catullus from those which contain, besides his poems, those of Tibullus and Propertius.

We have on our table *Hamilton*, by J. Veitch, LL.D. (Blackwood).—*The Life of Jean Frederic Oberlin*, by Mrs. J. E. Butler (R.T.S.).—*A Memoir of Chapman Biddle*, by C. G. Leland (Philadelphia, U.S., Collins).—*Essay on Lord Clive*, by Lord Macaulay, edited by G. B. Turnbull (Chambers).—*England's Essayists: Addison, Bacon, De Quincey, and Lamb*, by the Rev. P. Anton (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace).—*The Reader's Guide to English History*, by W. F. Allen (Boston, U.S., Ginn & Heath).—*Chambers's Historical Readers, Book III.* (Chambers).—*An Improved Principle of Single-Entry Book-keeping*, by D. Sheriff (Allen & Co.).—*Greek "Unseen Papers" in Prose and Verse*, by T. Collins (Bell).—*Pronunciation Anglaise*, by A. G. Havet (Simpkin).—*The Calendar of the University College of Wales for 1882-3* (Manchester, Cornish).—*Practical Lessons on Insect Life*, by T. Wood (Hughes).—*The Management and Treatment of the Horse*, by a Stud-Groom (London Literary Society).—*Address in Surgery*, by W. Stokes (Churchill).—*The Chamberlens and the Midwifery Forceps*, by J. H. Aveling, M.D. (Churchill).—*The Natural Theology of Natural Beauty*, by the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt (S.P.C.K.).—*Nature and Thought*, by St. George Mivart (Kegan Paul).—*The Philosophy of the Upanishads and Ancient Indian Metaphysics*, by A. E. Gough, M.A. (Trübner).—*On Mr. Spencer's Unification of Knowledge*, by M. Guthrie (Trübner).—*The Runic Crosses at Gosforth, Cumberland*, by C. A. Parker (Williams & Norgate).—*The Australians in England in 1882* ('Bell's Life' Office).—*The Kalkneigh Autminek, 1883* (Field & Tuer).—*Impressions of a Visit to Bad-Homburg*, by Lady John Manners (Blackwood).—*The Wrong No and the Right No* (Hogg).—*Born a Soldier*, by S. M. Sitwell (S.P.C.K.).—*Capturing a Locomotive*, by the Rev. W. Pittenger (Allen & Co.).—*Gold and Glory*, by G. Stebbing (Shaw).—*The Falls of Niagara*, by G. W. Holley (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Learned in the Law*, by W. H. Davenport Adams (Partridge).—*The Sunday at Home, 1882* (R.T.S.).—*Homespun Yarns*, by E. Collier (Maxwell).—*Erothanatos and Sonnets*, by L. Wheeler (New York, Miller).—*Christian Ethics*, Part II., by Dr. H. Martensen, translated from the German by S. Taylor (Edinburgh, Clark).—*The Groundwork of the Christian Virtues*, by Bishop Ullathorne (Burns & Oates).—*and The Parabolic Teaching of Christ*, by A. B. Bruce, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Elwin's (Rev. W.) *Confession and Absolution in the Bible*, 9/ Hollings's (G. S.) *Considerations on the Spiritual Life*, 2/6 cl. Malet's (A.) *Books of Job, Ecclesiastes, and Revelation rendered into English Verse*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. Nicoll's (W. R.) *The Lamb of God, Expositions in the Writings of St. John*, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Palm of the Saints, a Gloss upon Psalm cxix., from Neale and Littledale's Commentary on the Psalms, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Watson's (A.) *Christ's Authority, and other Sermons*, 7/6 cl. Wordsworth's (C.) *Church History*, Vols. 3 and 4, 6/ each, cl.

##### Law.

Lorimer's (J.) *Institutes of the Law of Nations*, Vol. 1, 16/ cl. Stephen's (Sir J. Fitzjames) *History of the Criminal Law of England*, 3 vols. 8vo. 4s/ cl.

##### Fine Art.

Perkins's (C. C.) *Historical Handbook of Italian Sculpture*, 8vo. 15/ cl.

##### Drama.

Shakespeare's *Dramatic Works*, Text of the First Edition, illustrated with Etchings, Vols. 1 and 2, 8vo. 12/6 each, cl.

##### History and Biography.

Bisset's (A.) *Short History of English Parliament*, Vol. 2, 3/6 Lennox's (F.) *The Beginnings of History*, cr. 8vo. 12/ cl. Marsden (Isaac) of Doncaster, *Reminiscences of*, by J. Taylor, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. O'Connor's (W. A.) *History of the Irish People*, 2 vols. 15/ cl.

##### Geography and Travel.

Marcel's (W.) *Principal Southern and Swiss Health Resorts*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. Phillips's (P.) *Song Pilgrimage round the World*, 4to. 6/ cl.

##### Philology.

Cameron's (J.) *Gaelic Names of Plants*, 8vo. 7/6 cl. Fasnacht's (G. E.) *Synthetic French Grammar for Schools*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Homer's *Odyssey*, Books 21-24: *The Triumph of Odysseus*, ed. with Introduction and Notes by S. G. Hamilton, 3/6 Venosta's (F.) *Companion to the Grammars, or List of Words, &c., in the Four Principal Languages of Europe*, 5/ cl.

##### General Literature.

After Long Grief and Pain, by Rita, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl. Buchanan's (R.) *Shadow of the Sword*, 12mo. 2/ bds. Carruthers's (J.) *Communal and Commercial Economy*, 9/ cl. Chevalier's (W. A. C.) *William Longue of Wykelam, or the Winchester Boy*, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Elloart's (Mrs.) *The Dean's Wife*, 12mo. 2/ bds. Gilbert's (E. W.) *Tables of Interest calculated at Five per Cent., from 1/ to 100,000/*, imp. 8vo. 38/ cl. Linton's (E. L.) *Rebel of the Family*, 12mo. 2/ bds. Lloyd's (J. S.) *Honesty Seeds and How they Grow*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 Miss Elveston's *Girls*, by Author of 'By-ways,' 3 vols. 31/6 cl. Thomas's (A.) *Allerton Towers*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

##### FOREIGN.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Collection Sabouroff (La), *Monuments de l'Art Grec*, publiés par A. Furtwaengler, 25m. Funke (Die) v. Olympia, ausg. in 1 Bde., 60m. Société d'Aquarellistes Français, Part 2, 30fr.

##### Geography and Travel.

Woolmont (A. de) : *Souvenirs du Far West*, 3fr. 50.

##### Philology.

Assyriologische Bibliothek, hrsg. v. F. Delitzsch u. P. Haupt, Vol. 4, Part 2, 24m. Gombert (A.) : *Nomenclator Amoris*, 3m.

##### General Literature.

Bader (C.) : *La Femme Française*, 5fr.

#### NOTES FROM OXFORD.

February, 1883.

By the end of this term not many of us in Oxford will be able to speak slightly of "boards," for to avoid a seat on some one or other of them will not be easy. In accordance with the provisions of the new statutes, the University is about to bring into existence some nine or ten of these bodies. There is, first of all, the Visitation Board, which is to be a terror to professors; then we have the board of fifteen delegates charged with the administration of the Common University Fund; and finally a whole string of boards representing the faculties. The best policy for the Visitation Board will no doubt prove to be one of masterly inactivity; but the Delegates of the Common Fund and the Boards of the Faculties will be able to do a great deal towards making or marring the future of the University. The former will have at their disposal the income arising from college contributions to university purposes. This income is expected in the course of a few years to amount to 4,000l., and the Delegates are directed to apply it to the endowment of extraordinary professorships and of readerships and to the advancement of research. The duties of the Boards of Faculties are at present limited to the preparation and publication of lists of lectures in the various departments of study, and to calling the attention of the University to any

defects in the provisions made for instruction. To these duties will probably be added those of regulating the university examinations, at present performed by the Boards of Studies. To the Boards of Faculties, then, and to the Delegates of the Common Fund we must look for the gradual accomplishment of those reforms which many of us have most at heart—a more intelligent and economical organization of our teaching, and a more adequate provision for higher studies. The two bodies will be officially connected in so far that a certain number of the Delegates are to be elected by the Boards of Faculties, and it will be essential that they shall work in concert. By a judicious economy of our teaching force, the Boards of Faculties will be able to set free much energy for research, and it ought to be their business to indicate in what directions this energy can be most profitably employed. On the other hand, it will be for the Delegates to counteract the narrowing and deadening influence of our existing system of prizes and examinations, by offering real and solid encouragement to the prosecution of studies lying somewhat outside, or in advance of, our ordinary curriculum. We should be able to assist mature students in the completion of special investigations, to offer prizes not for schoolboy exercises, but for really thorough work, and to send out young students year by year to continue their studies at the German universities, at Athens and Rome, or at Naples.

As a distraction from the business of elections, the University will shortly be asked to accept the valuable collection which Major-General Pitt-Rivers has generously offered to give us, and which is at present exhibited in the South Kensington Museum. No conditions of importance are attached to the gift beyond those of preserving the existing principle of arrangement and of providing a suitable building. As to the first, it may be remarked that on the principle of arrangement depends much of the value of the collection. It contains some 14,000 objects, many of great beauty and rarity, which have been carefully selected and grouped so as to illustrate the progress made by man from savagery to civilization. Each series includes objects belonging to the most diverse times and places, so arranged as to explain the successive steps by which the gradual development of the art in question has been effected. Such a collection is not to be dismissed as interesting only to the technical anthropologist. Both the archaeologist and the historian have much to learn from it; and to the former especially collections such as this are rapidly becoming indispensable. The provision of a suitable building will, no doubt, cost money, and just now the University is not rich; we are, however, not without hopes that the importance of the collection is sufficiently well understood to decide opinion in favour of acquiring it, even at the risk of some temporary financial inconvenience.

By a fortunate coincidence we are to have this term two lectures from Mr. E. B. Tylor, which will no doubt dissipate any ignorance that may linger as to the claims of anthropology to serious attention, and serve to quicken the general interest in the subjects of which the Pitt-Rivers collection is so admirable an exponent. Mr. Tylor's lectures will be given on February 15th and 21st in the University Museum.

At last there seems a prospect of our having a collection of casts. The committee in charge of the scheme have just issued a report, from which it appears that a portion of the University Galleries has been granted for the purpose by the curators, and in this a small selection of statues and reliefs will at once be placed, with the hope of further developing the collection as time goes on. The committee announce that the list of donations amounts at present to a little over 500l., and they urgently appeal to Oxford men interested in the scheme to raise at least 300l. more.

#### SHAKESPEARE'S SONNET CXIII. AND 'THE PHOENIX AND TURTLE.'

No one of the emendations proposed in the last line of the sonnet,

My most true minde thus maketh mine untrue,  
has won editorial or other favour, though taking "mine" as a possessive pronoun it makes either absurd English or is unintelligible. Will a good and congruous explanation be better received? Shakspeare would say in the preceding lines that his love and thoughts were so full of his friend that each thing that he sees reminds him of him; or, as he expresses it in the exaggerating sonnet-style of the day, each no longer appears as itself, but assumes in his mind his friend's image. Hence he then goes on to say: My mind, most true to you, makes "the favour, feature, outward face, or show" of any other thing presented to it an untrue show or an appearance untrue to itself. In other words, "mine," had it been printed with a capital or as *Mine*, would have at once explained itself as the Anglo-French "mine," our present "mien." Cotgrave gives to the French word the synonyms I have quoted above. Spenser uses the word twice, spelling it "meane," and the verb "demean" in the same or a similar sense; and in 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' (II. iv. 191) it is, as seems to me, in equal balance whether we should read "Is it [her] mine?" or "Is it mine [eyne] or Valentinus' praise?" I think besides that it is not improbable that the word is used as an equivocal in both its senses in Sonnet cxxiv. 3, and feel certain that it has this sense of "mien" in 'The Phoenix and Turtle,' where, expressing almost the same idea as in Sonnet cxiii., similarly worded, he says in l. 36:—

Either was the other's mine.

Here, indeed, "mine" by its sound may have been intended to suggest the possessive-pronoun meaning as a secondary sense, but it is not good English to speak of two third persons as being each the other's "mine," while to make Shakspeare use such a licence for the sake of the rhyme is to reduce him to a mere poetaster. A stronger proof is to be found in the general sense of this and of the two preceding stanzas, and more especially in the words and sense of the stanza succeeding. All four give clear and distinct evidence that the thought was similar to that in Sonnet cxiii., that each—in the other's eye—took the form or image of the other, each was the other's self.

This explanation of "mine" gives sense, I think, to two hitherto unintelligible passages, and adds a new word to our poet's copious vocabulary.

BRINSLEY NICHOLSON.

#### HOW SHOULD CONVERSATIONS BE PRINTED IN NOVELS?

We have received a note from Mr. Moss, manager to Messrs. J. S. Virtue & Co., the well-known printers and publishers, enclosing a letter written to him by the late Mr. Anthony Trollope, which cannot fail to be of interest to our readers.

It appears that in the usual course of setting in type one of Mr. Trollope's novels, the question arose as to how the conversational parts of the story should be arranged. It is usual, as every one is aware, to print each speech of a conversation in paragraphs, even though it consists of single words only. But sometimes it is placed amongst descriptive matter, and merely distinguished by quotation marks.

A little difficulty having arisen in carrying out the instructions given by Mr. Trollope, the matter was referred to him, and he sent the following reply:—

39, Montagu Square, May 29, 1877.

DEAR MR. MOSS.—Thanks for your note. In regard to the practice of dividing dialogue, you will, I think, understand that, having written so much, I have naturally given my mind to the subject, and have studied the way to reach, if possible, the attention and the sympathy of the reader. There can be no law fit to rule all cases. In general, when the speakers are supposed to stand in presence of an

audience, the writer's object will be best carried out by letting each speech stand alone. But when the fragments of a conversation are given as having taken place at some past time, then the spoken words should be wrapped up in other matter. But this cannot be taken as a universal rule. The author, as he writes, feels the weight which he intends to give to each passage, and, if he be experienced, how the effect may be produced which he desires.

But such an instruction as that of which you speak as having come to you from certain editors is subversive of all effect. It is as though you were to order that in your house all liquors should be drunk out of cups of the same size—whether brandy or small beer.

There can be no one but the author fit to arrange his own paragraphs. He may do it badly—but if so, he is responsible.

There is an abominable French habit of disjointing paragraphs for the sake of spreading matter and filling pages;—but this is infinitely below such publications as you and I are connected with.

I write this merely that you may know the ideas of an old writer who has thought a great deal on the subject.

Faithfully yours,

ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

#### ENGLISH FOLK-BOOKS.

40, St. George's Square, S.W.

IN January, 1827, when I was collecting materials for my first literary undertaking, the 'Early English Prose Romances,' it was my good fortune to pick up two volumes of old English folk-books (a name, I venture to suggest, which deserves to supersede chap-books, penny histories, or penny merriments, by which these interesting monuments of our popular literature are very commonly designated); and I have from time to time made some interesting additions to my collection. I am contemplating printing a list of them, but desire before doing so to ascertain whether any such list has ever been given to the world. Will you kindly make my want known through your columns?

Of course I know Mr. Halliwell-Phillips's catalogue published by the Percy Society. I have Görres's 'Die Deutschen Volksbücher,' and both editions of Nisard's 'Histoire des Livres Populaires ou de la Littérature du Colportage.'

WILLIAM J. THOMS.

#### THE TAUCHNITZ REPRINTS.

Tenby, Jan. 27, 1883.

I THINK that you are in error (*Athen.* Jan. 20th, p. 87) in considering that where an English author parts with his copyright to an English publisher he still retains his right to the "Tauchnitz copyright," so to call it. In order to retain this right the author should specially reserve it in his agreement with his publisher.

The matter may be tested, perhaps, in the following way. Take the case, a very unlikely one with Baron Tauchnitz, that he should reprint an author's book without arranging for it, who could restrain him? Surely only the holder of the copyright.

Authors should bear in mind that the Tauchnitz editions, being in English, and not being translations, displace almost entirely the sale on the Continent of the popular edition published in England.

The question is really more important in appearance than in reality. Whenever an author rises into sufficient prominence to attract foreign attention, he has by that time had the question brought before him by the foreign competitors.

GEORGE BENTLEY.

\* \* Mr. Bentley puts forcibly the view held by the majority of publishers; but we think it is mistaken. We may very likely return to the subject.

#### MR. F. MARTIN.

WE greatly regret to record the death of Mr. Frederick Martin, the well-known compiler of 'The Statesman's Year Book.' Mr. Martin was a native of Switzerland, and early in life he came to England. He was for some years Carlyle's secretary, and helped him in his literary labours—performing, in fact, the various services which,



shortly after he left Carlyle, were gratuitously undertaken by Mr. Larkin—and his knowledge of German and his capacity for work made him a most useful assistant. He commenced some ten years ago an excellent account of Carlyle's early life in a magazine which he started that was devoted to biography; but the "Sage of Chelsea" objected to its publication, and Mr. Martin did not continue it.

In 1863 Mr. Martin began the publication of his most successful enterprise, the one with which his name is identified, and which has since appeared annually, 'The Statesman's Year Book.' In 1865 he issued his 'Life of John Clare,' in which he gave a striking, but rather overcharged picture of Clare's unhappy career. In 1867 he produced an excellent commercial handbook of France. In 1870 he brought out a 'Handbook of Contemporary Biography,' which did not meet with the success it deserved. Five years afterwards he published an excellent 'History of Lloyd's.' In 1879 Lord Beaconsfield, struck by the extreme usefulness of the 'Statesman's Year Book,' conferred, of his own accord, a pension of 100*l.* a year on Mr. Martin. He continued to supervise his 'Year Book' until December last, when his failing health compelled him to retire, and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. entrusted the preparation of the edition of 1883 to Mr. J. Scott Keltie, who has made such progress with the revision that the work will be ready for publication by the middle of this month.

As the 'Year Book' shows, Mr. Martin was an able and industrious man of letters, possessed of much knowledge and a fluent style. He was an occasional contributor to this journal, and during his busy life he wrote largely for various papers.

### Literary Gossip.

A VOLUME of poems may be, we are glad to say, expected before long from Mr. George Meredith.

Not only is one of the shilling magazines going, as we hinted last week, to reduce its price to sixpence, but the proprietors of one of the half-crown magazines talk of bringing out their periodical at a shilling.

It is said that a volume has been written containing a statement of the quarrel of the British author with the British publisher, and giving detailed accounts of the grievances from which the former is alleged to suffer. One difficulty, however, militates against its appearance, and that is that no publisher can be found, willing to desert his brethren and bring it out.

DR. LANDELL, the author of 'Through Siberia,' will contribute to the *Times* some letters descriptive of his recent journey to Bokhara. A detailed account of his adventures, which is now in course of preparation, will probably be printed in the autumn.

MR. BOSWORTH SMITH'S 'Life of Lord Lawrence,' which will be published in a few days, is divided into two volumes, the first of which ends with the outbreak of the Mutiny. The first chapter deals with his education, and contains reminiscences of his schoolfellows and his contemporaries at Haileybury. The three following chapters are devoted to the account of the first ten years of his life in India. Necessarily the larger part of the volume is absorbed by the Sikh wars and his administration of the Punjab. The Mutiny fills the first seven chapters of the second volume. Five chapters are given to his vicereignty, and the concluding one to his life in England after his return. Naturally a good deal of this is occupied with his views on the last Afghan war.

On the last day of January we received Messrs. Hansard's Lists of Parliamentary Papers for the two months of November and December, 1882. Together they comprise 50 Reports and Papers, one Bill, and 52 Papers by Command. Among the first, the Abstract of the Quinquennial Returns of Sickness and Mortality experienced by Friendly Societies from 1855 to 1875 is one of the papers of the year 1880. There is also a Report on Friendly Societies by the Chief Registrar, for 1881, and an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies for the same year. Reports with regard to Experiments made and proposed as to Potato Culture in Ireland also deserve notice. The solitary Bill is headed Purchase of Railways (Ireland). Among the Papers by Command the most important are the General Report, with maps, diagrams, tables, and appendix, of the Census of Ireland; the sixteenth number of the Statistical Abstract relating to British India (1871-1881); the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland (1882); Report and Tables relating to Migratory Agricultural Labourers; and the Differential Rates by Railroads between the West and the Seaboard in the United States.

THE annual general meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held on Monday evening. Four candidates for election as pensioners will be proposed. An excellent innovation has been introduced by the managers of the society. The elections are made by show of hands, and thus the expense attending the ordinary "voting charities" is avoided; every subscriber of five shillings or donor of three guineas can vote.

AMONG the more interesting "lots" disposed of at the sale of the library of the late Dr. John Brown, author of 'Rab and his Friends,' on Monday, were a copy of Virgil in two volumes, with Byron's autograph and a long note in the poet's handwriting; several of the volumes on art edited by Sir Wm. Stirling-Maxwell, and given by him to Dr. Brown; a copy of Mark Twain's 'Sketches,' two volumes (1875), inscribed "To Dr. John Brown, with the love of Mark Twain (otherwise Saml. L. Clemens), Hartford, December, 1875"; and a copy of Mr. Ruskin's Poems (1850), which sold for 32*l.* 11*s.* A portrait of Dr. Brown, by Mr. G. Reid, R.S.A., will be exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy this year.

ACTIVE steps are being taken by a local committee for the restoration of the tombstones of the Burnes family—the ancestors of the poet Burns—in Glenbervie churchyard. These memorials had become almost undiscoverable, being partially embedded in soil and overgrown with moss, and the inscriptions have been to some extent obliterated.

PROF. SAYCE writes from Malta to a correspondent that in consequence of his health he will not return to Oxford this term, but is going to Athens to stay with Dr. Schliemann.

A NEW work by Mr. Leo H. Grindon, author of 'Lancashire Historical and Descriptive,' is in the press, entitled 'The Shakspeare Flora.' It treats of the trees, plants, and flowers referred to in Shakspeare's works. The book will contain illustrations and is expected to be ready in

May. A limited number will be printed on large paper, and these copies will contain the names of those who subscribe to them.

UNDER the title of 'Persian Poetry for English Readers,' Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, has privately reprinted various miscellaneous contributions to the study of the classical poets of Persia, most of which were printed many years ago, and are now rarely to be met with.

HERO worship seems on the increase. An autograph book, provided with a Shakspearean motto, has been placed in the house in Haddington where Miss Welsh lived previous to her marriage with Thomas Carlyle.

UNDER the title of 'Historic Notices of the Borough and County Town of Flint' the town clerk, Mr. Henry Taylor, is about to issue what promises to be a fairly complete topographical and biographical account of that district, derived from the public records and other original sources. Some of the illustrations will be supplied by Miss L. Rayner and Mr. R. Caldecott.

THE scheme for adding an examination in modern languages to the various special examinations for the ordinary B.A. degree at Cambridge, which is now confirmed, gives the English, French, and German languages for the first time an authorized position as a means of culture worthy of the serious attention of Cambridge undergraduates. Profs. Seeley and Skeat and Mr. Aldis Wright will doubtless persevere with their further scheme for a modern languages tripos, since nowadays few subjects can hope to attract many students unless an honours examination is connected with them. For the present, English, with either French or German, is to suffice, and it is not sought to require a conversational knowledge of the foreign language chosen. One selected English book is to be taken from authors earlier than 1500; and from the scheme laid down it appears that a considerable knowledge of the history both of English language and literature will be exacted.

THE Chester Archaeological and Historic Society is being resuscitated after being dormant for many years. The last part of the Society's *Journal* was issued in 1876.

THE North Riding of Yorkshire Record Society has lately been formed, primarily for the purpose of publishing a calendar index of the important documents deposited with the Clerk of the Peace at Northallerton. These records consist of bound volumes dating from the 4th of Elizabeth, of rolls of deeds from the 30th of Henry VIII., and of other miscellaneous sessions oaths and declaration rolls. They contain, as may be supposed, important information relating to local history, the social status and condition of the people, the prevalence and nature of crime at various periods, obsolete statutes and usages, archaic words and phrases, curious place-names, together with a complete record of the numerous prosecutions of Roman Catholic recusants, and also of members of the Society of Friends, forming in fact a mine of valuable matter for the future use of the genealogist, the historian, and the lovers of folk-lore and of statistics. The calendars will be prepared and edited by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, one of the local secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries.

The Earl of Zetland (Vice-Lieutenant) has accepted the office of President of the Society, and Mr. William Brown, of 26, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, is the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

MR. RICHARD WELFORD, a Newcastle antiquary who published a book on St. Nicholas's Church in that city three years ago, has been busy for some time past collecting materials for a new history of Newcastle and Gateshead, and a portly volume relating to those towns during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is about ready for publication.

THE death is announced of the Rev. W. Henley Jervis, the author of 'A History of the Church from the Concordat of Bologna to the Revolution' and of 'The Gallican Church and the Revolution.' Mr. Jervis, who was a brother of the late Canon Pearson, was a thoughtful and painstaking writer of the High Church school. He also wrote a 'Student's History of France' for Mr. Murray's series.

MR. HOLT, the well-known New York publisher, is about to issue a volume of Mr. E. W. Gosse's poems selected from his various volumes by two literary friends in England; it will contain also several considerable pieces which have not hitherto been collected.

A NEW volume of 'Lancashire Gleanings,' by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, will shortly appear. These gleanings will include matters historical, biographical, archaeological, &c., and amongst the chapter headings are:—Shakespeare and Lancashire, The Black Knight of Ashton, Nancy Cutler, a Lancashire Dinah Bede, George Fox in Lancashire, The Ballad of Dick Whittington, Invention of the Steam Hammer, and the Lancashire Plot.

THE thirteenth volume of *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, for the year 1882, has appeared, says the *New York Nation*. Of the papers printed in full, the one possessing most general interest is that by Dr. Isaac H. Hall, on the Greek New Testament as published in America. Dr. Hall thinks the earliest Greek book printed in the United States was Mathew Carey's edition of the 'Enchiridion' of Epictetus (1792). The first Greek Testament came from the press of Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, Mass. (1800). Seven editions (following three foreign originals) served for the next twenty years. From 1821 each year has seen at least one (and often many), except the years 1824, 1828; 1830, 1836, 1839, 1843, 1867, 1874.

MADAME RUTE, who is probably better known by the name of her first husband, Rattazzi, is about to found a weekly paper in Madrid. This periodical will deal with literature and politics, and is likely to number many men of eminence among its contributors. Emilio Castelar has, it is said, promised his assistance.

A CORRESPONDENT gives a curious account of the present condition of Bosniac literature in the capital of Serajevo under the Austrian dominion. Besides the official printing office there is none, and the one bookseller's shop, kept by an Austro-Slav, sells books only in German and Slav dialects other than Bosniac; there is no shop for old and second-hand books. In the Turkish

time the official journal had a Bosniac edition, but now all publications of that date have disappeared. It appears likely that in a few years this dialect will become extinct.

ACCORDING to the returns of the United States Census Office, says the *New York Nation*, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,431 were returned as unable to read and 6,239,958 as unable to write. Of the whites above ten years of age, the "cannot writes" formed 9.4 per cent. The native whites, however, show a proportion of but 8.7 per cent., while foreign whites show 12 per cent. Among the coloured population the "cannot writes" form 70 per cent. of all above ten years of age. Most of the illiteracy, according to the returns, exists south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio, and the south boundary of Missouri. North of it are New Jersey, with 4.5 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 4.6; Ohio, 3.6; Indiana, 4.8; Illinois, 4.3; Missouri, 8.9; and Kansas, 3.6. South of it are Delaware, 15.8; Maryland, 16; Virginia, 34; West Virginia, 12.1; Kentucky, 22.2; and Arkansas, 28.8. Further South the matter grows yet more serious, the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana ranging between 40 and 50 per cent. This is in great part due to the coloured element; but, eliminating this, there is still a very marked difference upon the two sides of the line above traced. Regarding the number of "cannot reads" as furnishing the measure of education in the community, Iowa is the "banner State," having out of its total population but 2.4 per cent. of illiterates. The North-eastern States, including New England, on the whole fall behind the Northern Central States, probably because of the large manufacturing interests, which have drawn to them the Irish, French Canadian, and other immigrants, while the German and Scandinavian elements, particularly the better portions of them, have gone to the Northern Central section. Turning to the other extreme, the greatest proportion of illiterates is found in South Carolina, where nearly one-half the population over ten years of age (48.2 per cent.) cannot read. Louisiana follows close behind, with 45.8 per cent.; Alabama, with 43.5; and Georgia, with 42.8 per cent. Considering the whites alone of this group of States, however, North Carolina is found to have the largest proportion, with Tennessee occupying the second rank, probably in virtue of their mountain population, which is proverbially ignorant. In the greater part of the Western States and Territories the proportion of illiterates is low: California has 7.1 and Nevada 7.3 per cent., and Arizona has 16.7 per cent., and New Mexico 60.2. In these Territories, and especially the latter, a large proportion of the population is of Mexican descent, which is well known to be extremely ignorant. Moreover, a large number of Pueblo and Moquis Indians are here included in the population. A comparison of these figures with the Ninth Census shows a striking educational progress. Throughout the territory of the Republic the percentage of the "cannot reads" has fallen from 16 to 13.4 per cent. This gain, too, has been widespread, only Maine, New Hampshire, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Montana showing a retrogression,

while in many of the States the progress has been very great. The retrogression has been produced by a change in the population rather than by a decrease of education.

THE well-known Orientalist, Prof. F. Dietrich, of Marburg, died on the 27th ult.

MESSRS. HENNINGER, the well-known publishers at Heilbronn, will issue about Easter the first volume of a new work on folk-lore, entitled 'Kruptadia: a Collection of Documents intended to assist the Study of Popular Traditions.'

## SCIENCE

*Chapters on Evolution.* By Andrew Wilson, Ph.D., F.R.S.E. (Chatto & Windus.)

*The Colours of Flowers as illustrated in the British Flora.* By Grant Allen. "Nature Series." (Macmillan & Co.)

THESE two books may be regarded as among the direct products of Mr. Darwin's teachings. They are both intended to illustrate the theory of development, and they do so with considerable success; yet, though they alike aim at a popular exposition of branches of the same subject, it would be difficult to find two works which differ more widely in style and treatment. The first comprises an enormous range of subjects and a vast mass of technical details, but has little originality either of matter or of argument, while diffuseness of statement and logical incompleteness somewhat detract from the educational value of the book. The second is strictly limited to the discussion of a single problem in evolution, and the facts by which this problem is illustrated and solved are restricted to those which occur in our own islands. Yet within this narrow range the reader is presented with an altogether original view of an important question in biology as the basis of the work, while it is characterized throughout by a clearness, a simplicity, and a logical completeness that give it a very high rank both from a literary and a philosophical point of view. The value of the two books is thus in an inverse ratio to their bulk and range of subject.

The first three chapters of Dr. Wilson's volume (comprising no less than sixty closely printed pages) consist wholly of introductory matter, often of a very elementary description, and it is only when the reader reaches the fourth chapter—"Concerning Protoplasm"—that he finds anything of general interest. After a full account of the characteristics of protoplasm in the lowest organisms, in the protean *Amœba*, and in the germs of the higher animals, he is introduced to the philosophy of the subject. He is first told that

"the eggs and germs of many animals are strictly amœba-like in their nature and motions. The germ of a sponge creeps about within the parent organism in a fashion undistinguishable from the familiar animalcule; and there are zoophytes and other animals whose eggs exhibit the same exact amœba-like appearance which man's own white blood corpuscles evince. It is thus a plain fact that whatever complexities of body or of mind we find exhibited in the animal world arise from like matter and similar substance. That man, equally with the monad and the *Conferva*, owes his origin to a protoplasmic germ, in which are contained all the



potentialities and possibilities of his after development, is no piece of scientific romance, but demonstrable truth."

Our author then asks, "How much nearer to the great question of the origin and the nature of life do such considerations lead us?" And the answer is somewhat unsatisfactory, for it amounts to this, that the whole solution of the problem of life is contained in the almost invisible fragments of apparently structureless protoplasm in which all living things originate.

"We now know that at last we are face to face with the final stage in the question before us—that the puzzles of protoplasm collectively constitute the one mystery of life,"—

and it is therefore possible to arrive at some broad views concerning the nature of life at large. For physiology teaches that

"the properties of protoplasm and all its powers of being and becoming are resident within its own substance, and are dependent upon the energy of which it is the seat";

and we thus arrive at the idea that this mysterious "life," which no one has successfully defined, simply represents the sum total of the energies of the physical, chemical, and other properties of the protoplasm. It is admitted that this view is essentially materialistic, but it is held to be the logical outcome of the facts. "Life is a property of protoplasm—such is the latest product of scientific thought and research"; and this is what the reader has to content himself with by way of solution of his difficulties. It is true that all these facts and conclusions have to be considered "apart from the phenomena of consciousness," neither do they afford any explanation of the remarkable differences of behaviour of living and dead protoplasm, which, nevertheless, have the same chemical and physical properties; but any attempt to grapple with such difficulties would evidently be out of place in a popular exposition of some of the evidences of evolution.

The three chapters in which "The Evidence from Development" is set forth and copiously illustrated are among the best in the book, and will furnish the uninstructed reader with a clear notion of the general character of the mass of curious and suggestive facts which this branch of natural history deals with. In a subject so technical as this, and so dependent on long series of correlated phenomena, it is difficult to find matter suitable for extract; but as an example of the author's style his general statement of one of the most important doctrines of modern biology may be quoted:—

"The axiom that the development of the individual (*ontogenesis*) is the rapid shifting or panoramic recapitulation of the development of the species (*phylogenesis*), is now regarded in biology as the key-note of the whole study of animal and plant formation. If we find, for instance, that the frog in its development is first a fish, then a tailed amphibian or newt, and, last of all, a tailless, air-breathing frog, we see in such a panoramic succession of changes—constituting the development of the individual—the evolution and development of the frog race. We read such a history as showing us clearly enough that the frogs have been evolved from some ancient fish stock, that this fish ancestor became through successive modifications a tailed, newt-like amphibian, and finally, that the newt in turn became the higher frog. Most reasonable is the supposition and belief that, if the living hosts have descended from common ancestors,

the appearance of ancestral features in the development is a most natural expectation and a highly natural law of life. That transmission from parent to offspring of hereditary features, so familiar to us in human existence—the reproduction of family features by the successive descendants of the family stock—is, in truth, but the repetition in higher life of the likenesses to its ancient ancestry we see in the developing frog. On such grounds we may attempt successfully to explain the mysteries of development; and on such a principle, we may note in passing, it is easy to see how important a guide to the classification and arrangement of living beings their development affords. If those animals which are descended from a common ancestry resemble each other in their development, such resemblances may be held to represent the truest of those blood relationships which it is the business and aim of classification to express."

Among the defects of this book is its want of coherence and compression, and its too evident foundation on a number of lectures to students. General introductory remarks are very well at the commencement of a volume, but when they occupy two or three pages at the beginning of almost every chapter they become fatiguing. In these introductions the reader meets with references to "the admirable Crichton," "the intelligent foreigner," "Dr. Fell," "legal procedure," "sweetness and light," and many other familiar topics; while obscure or misleading epithets often occur as a result of the writer's effort to be picturesque. Thus a reference to the two long cilia of a very simple organism is supposed to be rendered clearer by the explanatory addition, "or miniature eye-lashes"; while the fact that the hydra and some other low forms secrete chlorophyll is pressed on the reader's attention by stating that, "like dishonest manufacturers, they seem to have infringed the patent rights of the plant to elaborate this green colour." There are also some errors due no doubt to oversight, as when the chrysalids of "butterflies and moths" are said to pass their existence "within a special case or cocoon," and a figure is referred to showing the chrysalis of the swallow-tail butterfly, not indeed with a cocoon, but incorrectly drawn as supported by three loops of silk instead of one. Notwithstanding these and other defects the book is a mine of information on the more prominent facts of animal development and on the main evidences for evolution, and will be useful to readers who have not access to the works of specialists on these subjects. It may be added that it is very copiously illustrated by woodcuts, which assist greatly in the comprehension of the curious phenomena of development.

Turning now to Mr. Grant Allen's little book, the critic has a more agreeable as well as an easier task, owing to the clearness of thought, the continuity of the argument, and the simplicity of style and language. The first thing to be noted is that the treatment of the whole subject of the colours of flowers is based upon an original view of their origin. The accepted doctrine as to the origin of flowers is that first insisted on by Goethe, that all the parts of a flower are really modified leaves, there being a gradual transition from the ordinary leaf, through bracts, sepals, and petals, to the stamens and the ovary. Hence it has been supposed that while bracts and sepals are but slightly modified leaves, petals are another step in

the modification, being derived from sepals, while the stamens and pistils are a further modification of petals for purposes of reproduction. In the pre-Darwinian era there was no obvious objection to this view, and the copious facts of actual transformation which occur in the vegetable kingdom were easily explained in accordance with it. It is somewhat singular, however, that it should have been reserved for an amateur botanist like Mr. Allen to suggest that the theory of evolution no less than the facts of paleontology points to another view of the subject. The oldest known flowering plants, the gymnosperms (including the cycads and pines), had stamens and ovules, but no flowers in the ordinary sense of the word, that is, no petals or sepals. They were fertilized by the wind carrying the pollen on to the ovules. It is now universally admitted that the use of the coloured floral envelopes is not merely to protect the organs of reproduction, but that their chief, if not their only, function is to attract insects to aid in securing the cross-fertilization of the flowers. Petals are therefore a later development than stamens, and when, as in the water-lily, we find a perfect transition from one to the other, the true inference is, not that the petals are in the act of changing into stamens, but the reverse. It is true that petals may in some cases have been independently developed from leaves through sepals, and Mr. Allen seems not to deny that this has sometimes occurred; but petals so developed would never show any tendency to change into stamens, which are far older structures, having originated when the whole vegetable kingdom was in a less advanced stage, and when the higher forms of leaves which now prevail had not come into existence.

The view that petals have usually been formed from the expanded filaments of stamens is not only supported by a number of curious observations as to the changes to which stamens are subject, but also by the close resemblance in structure between the two organs; and the probability of its correctness is enhanced by the remarkable assistance it affords us in interpreting the meaning of the infinitely varied coloration of flowers and the changes to which these colours are subject. Mr. Allen takes as his starting-point the fact that the stamens of most flowers, especially of those of the simplest and probably the more ancient types, are yellow, and that, accordingly, the earliest flowers derived from them were yellow also. He then shows that, owing probably to the chemical and molecular changes which produce colour, the changes in the colours of flowers occur in a regular order, yellow flowers changing into white or pink, and then through red and purple to blue, but never in a reverse direction or in any other order. This is shown by the changes which occur in the flowers of individual plants, in the variations of species, and in the diverse colours of allied species. Another fundamental fact now pretty well established is that throughout the organic world colour changes in correlation with changes of form and structure, the most highly modified and most developed organs or appendages being those in which intense and varied colours most frequently appear. Now the detailed facts of floral colour closely

accord with these general statements. As Mr. Allen says:—

"The simplest and earliest flowers are those with regular, symmetrical, open cups, like the *Ranunculus* genus, the potentillas, and the *Alsineæ* or chickweeds, which can be visited by any insects whatsoever; and these are in large part yellow or white. A little higher are flowers like the campions or *Sileneæ*, and the stocks (*Matthiola*), with more or less closed cups, whose honey can only be reached by more specialized insects; and these are oftener pink or reddish. More profoundly modified are those irregular one-sided flowers, like the violets, peas, and orchids, which have assumed special shapes to accommodate bees or other specific honey-seekers; and these are often purple and not unfrequently blue. Highly specialized in another way are the flowers like harebells (*Campanula*), scabious (*Dipsacæ*), and heaths (*Ericacæ*), whose petals have all coalesced into a tubular corolla; and these might almost be said to be usually purple or blue. And, finally, highest of all are the flowers like labiates (rosemary, *Salvia*, &c.) and speedwells (*Veronica*), whose tubular corolla has been turned to one side, thus combining the united petals with the irregular shape; and these are almost invariably purple or blue."

In two most interesting chapters Mr. Allen endeavours to explain, with more or less success, the colours and the markings of almost all our native flowers; and then, in two more chapters, discusses the part that has been played by retrogression and degeneration. Here he arrives at the somewhat startling conclusion that almost every one of our obscurely coloured or green flowers, like those of the moschatel or the nettle, as well as very imperfect flowers, such as the sedges and grasses, have all probably descended from coloured and well-developed ancestors. The evidence of this is, however, very abundant. Retrogression in colour is very common, as white violets descended from blue, white campions from red, and the yellow *Lamium galeobdolon* from its purple allies. So our cowslips and primroses are in all probability descended from some of the more abundant pink or purple species of *Primula*; while such flowers as the groundsel among the highly organized Compositæ, with the twayblade and other small green-flowered species among the orchids, so evidently specialized to attract insects, show how easily colour may be lost when, owing to some change of conditions, it ceases to be necessary.

Numerous other examples are adduced to show that petals have often been lost altogether, as in the cases of the lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*) and the salad-burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*), the flowers consisting of a calyx only; but, what is still more curious, another change of conditions appears to have sometimes necessitated the reproduction of a coloured flower, and then it seems to have been easier to enlarge and colour the calyx than to redevelop the lost petals. Thus is explained the curious phenomenon of flowers like the globe-flower, the flowering currant, and the garden clematis, whose brilliantly coloured sepals subserve the same purpose as the petals of many of their allies. These and the analogous cases in which coloured bracts take the place of floral envelopes are considered by Mr. Allen to afford an additional argument that the corolla was not developed from the calyx and bracts, as in that case its re-

production from these organs would sometimes occur. In this ingenious view of the origin of floral colour we find the explanation of the fact, discovered by Sir John Lubbock, that bees prefer blue to any other colour. For bees are perhaps the most highly specialized and the most flower-haunting of insects, and large numbers of flowers have become modified so that they can be better fertilized by the various species of bees than by any other insects, and for this purpose have acquired an abundant secretion of attractive nectar. But these highly modified flowers are frequently purple or blue, and thus bees have come to prefer those colours from their association with abundant stores of food.

We will conclude our notice of this most suggestive and instructive little volume with the author's remarks on the important part which has been played by degeneration in producing our existing flowers:—

"Thus we are led, at last, to the somewhat unexpected conclusion that anemophilous angiosperms are later in development than entomophilous angiosperms, and are derived from them. Though the earliest flowering plants—the pines, cycads, and other gymnosperms—were undoubtedly anemophilous from the first, yet the probability seems to be that all angiosperms were originally entomophilous, and that certain degenerate types have taken later on, either to self-fertilization, or to fertilization by means of the wind. Why this apparently retrograde change has proved beneficial to them it would be impossible properly to inquire at the close of a work devoted to the simple question of the colours of flowers. We must content ourselves with noting that such degraded green flowers fall for the most part under one or other of four heads: (1) dwarfed or weedy forms; (2) submerged or aquatic forms; (3) forest trees; (4) grass-like or plantain-like plants of the open wind-swept plains. That there are no primitive families of green or anemophilous angiosperms, it might perhaps be rash and premature to assert; but at least we may assume as very probable the principle that wherever green flowers possess any perianth, or the relic or rudiment of any perianth, or are genetically connected with perianth-bearing allies, they have once possessed coloured insect-attracting corollas. In short, green flowers seem always (except in gymnosperms) to be the degenerate descendants of blue, yellow, white, or red ones."

The book is illustrated by clear and characteristic woodcuts, and it is one of the best examples we are acquainted with of a thoroughly scientific treatise on a small scale, full of important original matter, and yet so simply and clearly written that it may be read with pleasure from the first page to the last by all who love flowers and have the least knowledge of their forms and peculiarities. It also exhibits in a striking manner the importance of the theory of evolution in explaining the meaning of those superficial characters in plants which have been usually regarded as inexplicable or as not needing explanation, and thus giving a fresh interest to those common beauties of our woods and fields which are truly "joys for ever" to every well-constituted mind.

*Lieut. Danenhower's Narrative of the Jeannette.* (Boston, U.S., Osgood & Co.)—Although much has been written about the tragic story of the *Jeannette* on both sides of the Atlantic, it is now for the first time presented to the public in anything like a consecutive form, and pending the

appearance of the more elaborate accounts which are in course of preparation, Lieut. Danenhower's narrative is the only really authentic synopsis of the voyage that is available for present purposes of reference. It does not, indeed, contain anything absolutely new, being only a revised and corrected version of the account which originally appeared in the *New York Herald*; but as everybody does not take in the *New York Herald*, many of the details will be fresh to a large number of readers. The outline of the story is well known. On the 6th of September, 1879, at the very outset of the voyage, the *Jeannette* was frozen in near Herald Island, and from that time until she was crushed by the ice on the 13th of June, 1881, she drifted helplessly about at the mercy of the winds and currents. The horrors of that imprisonment, and the hardships endured by the castaways during their terrible journey of one hundred days to the coast of Siberia, can only be imagined. On the 13th of September, three months after the loss of the ship, the boats were scattered by a gale, and one of them has never been heard of since. The first cutter and whaler succeeded in reaching the delta of the Lena, but twelve out of the fourteen men in the former were frozen or starved to death, within easy reach—had they only known it—of both food and shelter. Lieut. Danenhower has purposely omitted any conclusive remarks about the finding of De Long's party, "because the subject will be fully written up in a short time by those who prosecuted the search"; and he expressly states that his pamphlet is only offered to his friends and the public as preliminary to a book which he hopes to write when his eyes will permit, and in which his Arctic and Siberian experiences will be given with more detail. Under these circumstances we shall at present merely allude briefly to a few points of interest, reserving a general discussion of the results of the expedition until they can be more correctly appreciated. It was observed by Nordenskiöld that at the winter quarters of the *Vega* the direction of the wind near the surface of the earth was "almost constantly north-westerly," while in atmospheric strata of inconsiderable height there prevailed, to judge by the direction of the clouds, a similar uninterrupted current of air from the south-east. It would seem that away from the coast this current descends to the sea level, since, although the *Jeannette* drifted at times "in almost perfect circles," the general movement was in a north-westerly direction, and the officers considered that this was caused by the winds alone, no evidence of any ocean current, warm or otherwise, having been observed. That the ship drifted in a narrow area was proved by the fact that an outhouse which had been blown away during a gale was found about sixteen months later only three miles from the ship. Still an immense expanse of frozen ocean was traversed without seeing land where it was previously supposed to exist, and it seems probable that the three small islands which were finally discovered form part of the archipelago of the New Siberian Islands. The depths found during the drift were everywhere very small, the average being only thirty fathoms, and the tidal action was unexpectedly strong; consequently about the full and change of the moon the ice was thrown into fearful commotion, water tracks radiated from the ship in every direction, and "the noise and vibration of distant ramming were terrific, making even the dogs whine." When the ice opened, vast columns of vapour would rise if the difference of temperature between the air and water was great, and the state of the atmosphere was constantly changing. But it is hardly necessary to observe that these phenomena are easily explained by tidal cracks in the ice, and the existence of two contending currents of cold and warm air, north-westerly winds being cold and damp by comparison with those from the south-east, which have the characteristics of *Jöhn* winds. And if any lingering belief yet existed in the "great



Polynia" of the Russians, on which so many romantic speculations have been founded, it may now be regarded as finally disposed of by the chart showing the drift of the Jeannette. That the expedition would have added much to our knowledge of the Siberian polar sea, if it "could have got out safely," no one doubts; but it is not clear on what grounds Lieut. Danenhower bases his opinion that De Long "entered the ice boldly and deliberately, with the intention of trying the most hazardous route to the Pole that has ever been contemplated," and that in so doing he undertook "the most daring and magnificent venture on record." Such a venture may perhaps be "magnificent"—"mais ce n'est pas la guerre," or rather it is not scientific exploration, and it is hard to credit that an officer of De Long's experience would deliberately court the well-known dangers of wintering in the pack on the remote chance of thereby attaining a high latitude. For the rest Lieut. Danenhower's story is well and simply told, and we may add that the engraving of the Jeannette in the pack is a good likeness of the brave little vessel which made such a gallant dash at the North-West Passage under the command of Sir Allen Young.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN has in the press a pamphlet on the projected Russian railway to Herat and India, which will be issued by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. in a few days' time, accompanied by an introduction by Prof. Arminius Vambéry, and a large-scale map of the scheme by General Annenkoff, through whose instrumentality the railway engineer Lessar has been recently conducting a series of surveys between Askabad and Herat.

'Newfoundland, the Oldest British Colony,' by Joseph Hutton and the Rev. M. Harvey, which we have already mentioned, will be published early this month. Mr. Hutton's collaborator has resided for twenty years at St. John's; and among other subjects which are exhaustively treated are the fishing industries.

At a meeting of the Khedivial Geographical Society held on January 19th, Lieut. Wissmann read a paper on his recent journey across Equatorial Africa, which was illustrated by a large map, specially prepared by Dr. Schweinfurth. We have already given some notes on Dr. Pogge and Lieut. Wissmann's progress from the west coast to Mukenge's town in the Tushilange country. Starting from that place on December 1st, 1881, the two explorers traversed the unexplored region lying between them and Nyangwe in the course of nineteen weeks, reaching that well-known Arab settlement on the Lualaba on April 16th. They successively crossed the Lulua, Muansangoma, Lubilash, and Lomami, and to the east of the last came upon Cameron's track. Of the large lakes reported to exist in this region not one was met with or heard of. The Munkamba, of which marvellous accounts had been given by the negroes, turned out to be a small lakelet, hardly three miles in length. It is fed by springs, has no outlet, and lies 2,230 feet above the sea level in lat. 5° 45' S., long. 22° 55' E. The Basonge country, to the east of the Lubilash, is densely peopled, several of its villages being miles in length. The Basonge are a peaceable race of agriculturists, whose country has not hitherto been harassed by slave-hunters, and who have no kings, but are gathered in village communities. Amongst them live scattered remnants of Batwa, a dwarfish people with negro features. Dr. Pogge almost immediately left Nyangwe for his old station at Mukenge's town, whilst Lieut. Wissmann, after a stay of two months, continued his journey to the east coast. He travelled by the beaten track to Plymouth Rock on the Tanganyika, crossed over to Ujiji, and continued his journey, by way of Mirambo's town, Tabora, and Mpwapwa, to Zanzibar, where he arrived on November 17th, having spent over twenty-two

months in accomplishing the journey from sea to sea.

M. Storms, of the Belgian African Association, who left the coast opposite Zanzibar on June 9th, 1882, arrived at Karema, on Lake Tanganyika, on September 27th, after a journey of only three months and a half. Karema he found in charge of M. Becker, who is about to return to Europe, and whose place will be filled by M. Maluin, whose departure is fixed for the present month.

M. P. Soleillet writes cheerfully from Ankobar, under date of November 10th, 1882. The king of Shoa had granted the French company which he represents a large estate, the right to graft the wild olive trees within his dominions, on condition of his sharing in their produce, and, in addition to this, permission to construct a tramway from Obok to Shoa. M. Soleillet was on the point of starting for Kaffa in search of coffee.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund deserves the thanks of Biblical students for having entrusted to so able a geographer as Mr. Trelawney Saunders the preparation of editions of their map of Western Palestine specially intended to illustrate the Old and the New Testaments. The scale of these maps—three-eighths of an inch to one mile—is sufficiently large to show every desirable detail, and great care has been bestowed upon the delineation of the physical features. In addition to the Biblical names, the localities mentioned in the Apocrypha, the Talmud, and Josephus are given, besides tribal limits and such other information as is capable of being conveyed graphically by means of a map. Even a cursory examination shows that Mr. Saunders has bestowed a vast deal of research upon his labour. Mr. Saunders in several instances has rejected the identifications of his predecessors, whilst in others he has ventured upon conjectures of his own, and it is very desirable on these grounds that an index to the names, with such critical remarks as the subject calls for, should accompany the maps. To students an index of this kind would prove a great boon. The maps are engraved by Mr. Stanford, who is likewise the publisher.

The 'Channel Islands,' one of Messrs. G. Philip's series of county maps, includes separate maps of each island on a scale sufficiently large to serve the purposes of pedestrians.

We have received new editions of the National Society's 'Geography Reading Books,' Standards II. and V., adapted to the requirements of the Code of 1882. Our sympathies are not with books of this kind. We should far prefer the introduction into our schools of reading lessons taken from the works of our great travellers and writers on geographical science.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

MR. COMMON observed the great comet (II., 1882) with his 3-ft. reflector at Ealing last Saturday night, the 27th of January, a little before moonrise. Under a low power on the telescope it had the appearance of an elongated nebula, more than 2' in length, with condensation along the middle; under a high power the condensation was seen to contain no less than five distinct nuclei in a straight line, like a string of pearls, of which the first, fourth, and fifth were very faint, the second and third brighter, each about equal to a star of the eleventh magnitude. Mr. Common thinks it probable that the comet, which was much brighter than he expected, may still be visible with even a moderately large telescope in the next absence of moonlight. Dr. Julius Schmidt has communicated another series of observations of this comet, made by him at Athens, to No. 2486 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. The last of these observations was made on the 31st of December, when that diligent astronomer observed the comet both between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening and at about half-past 2 o'clock on the following morning.

The head was at that time just visible to the naked eye. Herr Stechert has calculated an extension of the ephemeris from the elements of Dr. Kreutz, from which we extract the following places for the next few days, as the absence of moonlight and the comparatively favourable position of the comet render it likely that it may be followed during that time with a good telescope:—

Date.	R.A.	N.P.D.
Feb. 3	h. m. s.	111 25
" 4	6 5 49	111 9
" 5	6 4 47	110 53
" 6	6 3 48	110 37
" 7	6 2 51	110 22
" 8	6 1 57	110 6
" 9	6 1 6	109 50
" 10	6 0 17	109 35
" 11	5 59 30	109 19
" 12	5 58 46	109 4

It will be noticed that the comet is in the constellation Lepus, and on the meridian between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

In the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy for January 22nd M. G. Leveau publishes a redetermination of the elements of the orbit of the small periodic comet known as D'Arrest's, and last observed in the month of August, 1877. He finds that it will return once more to perihelion on the 12th of June, and may possibly become visible in the most powerful telescopes about the end of April. It will, however, be very faint throughout the approaching return, and M. Leveau remarks: "Ce ne sera que grâce à l'habileté des astronomes et à la puissance des instruments dont ils disposent maintenant que nous pouvons espérer nous procurer des observations qui permettront de faire une étude définitive du mouvement de cette intéressante comète."

We have received the *Memoirs* of the Italian Spectroscopic Society for November. Besides a very interesting paper by Prof. Riccò, of Palermo, accompanied by an elaborate series of drawings, on the remarkable solar spots observed last April and May, and the great simultaneous magnetic disturbances (as well as auroral displays) which were noticed both at those times and on some subsequent occasions (notably the 17th of November) when large sunspots were seen, this number contains a letter from Prof. Hasselberg to the editor, Prof. Tacchini, on spectroscopic observations made by him of the great comet (II., 1882) at Pulkowa, comparing the changes in the spectrum with those noticed in that of the earlier comet, known as Wells's (I., 1882). He remarks that this confirms in a striking manner the views he had before expressed respecting the electric origin of the proper light of comets, presumed to contain mixtures of gases with certain metallic vapours: "En effet, si dans un mélange d'un carbure d'hydrogène de faible tension et de la vapeur de sodium on fait passer des décharges électriques, c'est la vapeur métallique qui conduit seule le courant, et dans le spectre de la lumière émise les raies du gaz se trouvent remplacées plus ou moins complètement par celles du métal. En faisant donc évaporer par une source de chaleur extérieure ce dernier dans le sein du gaz, soumis aux décharges électriques, on peut par conséquent reproduire très nettement les apparences spectroscopiques de la comète Wells lors de son approche du périhélie; d'autre part la condensation des vapeurs métalliques par la suppression de la chaleur extérieure, ayant pour effet la disparition des raies correspondantes et la restitution de celles du gaz, nous présente une reproduction très exacte des changements qui selon l'observation se sont passés dans le spectre de la comète actuelle, quand elle s'éloignait du périhélie." So that the spectroscopic observations of the earlier comet, which were all made before the perihelion passage, complement and confirm those of the later, which were made after its perihelion passage. The number of the *Memoirs* before us concludes with a continuation of Dr. T. Zona's paper on the calculation of longitudes by means of occultations.

## A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

I AM extremely obliged to Prof. Piazza Smyth for pointing out my error in identifying Mr. John Taylor, of Gower Street, with Mr. John Taylor, of Liverpool. I did not personally know either gentleman, though I had seen Mr. Taylor of Gower Street, and been greatly interested by his work on the Pyramid. I heard Mr. R. Sheepshanks speak of Mr. Taylor, and never questioned the identity of the two men, my mistake being in a great measure due to their both being acquainted with ancient astronomy.

May I add that during all the time I was searching out materials for the memoir I had no scientific contemporary of my husband's at hand to whom I could apply in any uncertainty about persons or incidents? But, though quite aware that the book would be likely to contain errors on scientific subjects, I was so deeply impressed with the belief that no one else would be able to give an account of what was most distinctive and noteworthy in his character, that I ventured to do the work, even at the risk of its being very faulty and inadequate.

SOPHIA ELIZABETH DE MORGAN.

## SATURN'S RING.

Blackheath, Jan. 29, 1883.

YOUR number for the 20th inst. contains an account of the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society held on the 12th, and of a note read to the meeting by Prof. Adams on the subject of William Ball and his supposed discovery of the principal division in Saturn's ring, respecting which you have done me the honour of publishing several communications by myself. My object in first calling attention to the matter, now two and a half years ago, was that the difficulty connected with it should be thoroughly sifted by some one having access to the original manuscripts and papers of the Royal Society. This Prof. Adams has now done, and the conclusion to which he has come must command the assent of all who examine the subject. You will remember that I consulted a very large number of copies of the first volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and found that the drawing accompanying Ball's letter was not given in by far the greater part of them. Prof. Adams has discovered at the Royal Society a paper cutting of the planet and its ring which appears to have been the original source of the engraving, which he thinks was an erroneous reproduction of the cutting in consequence of the doubling and transverse redoubling of the paper; also, that when Ball found out the mistake which had been made, he endeavoured to have the plate cancelled which contained the engraving of the drawing; and this accounts for the large number of copies which have it not, although a few retained it either through inadvertence or because the copies were inaccessible. I wish just to point out that it is not quite correct to say (*vide* your report), "In other copies a plate in which the picture of Saturn is omitted is to be found." Strictly speaking, what appears to have been done was this. The plate with the drawing of Saturn contained two other figures only (numbered 1 and 2) of machines for drawing up water from the depths of the sea. These latter are referred to again in a subsequent number, and therefore were also engraved in another plate (where they are numbered 2 and 8), which contains five other figures beside them. The former plate then has been carefully cut out of most copies, and a duplicate of the latter plate inserted earlier, for convenient reference to the drawings of the two machines.

Prof. Adams shows by reference to later observations of William Ball that he had no idea of any duplicity in Saturn's ring, and shows (as one of my letters to you had shown before) that he was a careful and experienced observer of the planet, and provided with a good instrument; so that it was not likely that he should have seen

the ring in the distorted form represented in the engraving still remaining in a few copies (such as the one in the possession of Mr. Symons).

I should have mentioned that Mr. Rix had already discovered at the Royal Society that the "person" (not named in the *Philosophical Transactions*) to whom Ball sent his drawing, and who formed the conjecture from it concerning a duplicity in Saturn's ring (the statement of which, unearthed by Kitchiner and Smyth, has, since the publication of the 'Celestial Cycle' in 1844, been generally accepted), was not, as has been supposed, Dr. Wallis, but Sir Robert Moray, who acted as President of the Royal Society at all its preliminary meetings until its incorporation in 1662, when Lord Brouncker became the first regular President. Sir Robert (who was a Privy Councillor for Scotland after the Restoration), although a man of scientific tastes, does not appear to have been experienced in astronomical observing. Had he been so, he would, perhaps, have suspected the accuracy of the reproduction of the drawing, which Ball seems to have done his best to cancel. But at any rate no doubt whatever now remains that Cassini was the first discoverer of the principal division in Saturn's ring; and all persons interested in the history of astronomy will be obliged to Prof. Adams for explaining the error by which the discovery has erroneously been attributed to Ball. And it is with satisfaction that I reflect that my labour in searching through so many copies of the *Philosophical Transactions* has not been in vain.

W. T. LYNN.

## THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Owens College, Manchester, Feb. 1, 1883.

WILL you allow me to correct in your columns a slip of the pen in my article on 'The Silver Streak and the Channel Tunnel' in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*? The progress towards England of the French driftway from Sangatte is stated on pp. 246-7 to be at the rate of eighteen yards per week. In November it was eighteen yards per day, and now is upwards of twenty yards per day.

W. BOYD DAWKINS.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 18.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On a Uniform Rotation Machine, and on the Theory of Electromagnetic Tuning-forks' (preliminary paper), by Mr. R. H. M. Bosanquet; 'On the Skeleton of the Marsophranch Fishes: Part II., Petromyzon,' by Mr. W. K. Parker; and 'On the Infectivity of the Blood and other Fluids in some Forms of Septic Disease, and the Reputed Occurrence therein of an Increase of Virulence in Successive Inoculations,' by Mr. G. F. Dowdeswell.

Jan. 25.—'On Certain Definite Integrals,' No. XI, by Mr. W. H. L. Russell; 'Internal Reflexion in the Eye,' by Mr. F. C. Newall; and 'On the Absorption Spectrum of Iodine in Solution in Carbon Disulphide,' by Capt. Abney.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 29.—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, V.P., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Major W. G. Knox, Lieut. C. W. Selwyn, Rev. J. H. Hancock, Dr. O. T. Duke, Messrs. C. Belton, J. A. Campbell, F. J. Crocker, W. Greenwood, J. F. Hutton, C. R. Lindsay, J. L. Main, R. Massie, E. R. H. Pollard, H. Soltan, G. C. Taylor, H. Warren, E. A. White, R. B. White, and H. W. Wimshurst.—The paper read was 'Excursions and Surveys in the Persian Elburz,' by Col. B. Lovett.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 24.—Dr. J. G. Jeffreys, V.P., in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Ross, Messrs. W. R. Browne, T. C. Maggs, and C. C. Wilson were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On *Stroptelasma Renseri*, sp. nov., from the Wenlock Shale,' by Mr. A. G. F. Fletcher, Edw. and H. sp., by Prof. F. M. Duncan; and 'On the Fossil Madreporaria of the Great Oolite of the Counties of Gloucester and Oxford,' by Mr. R. F. Tomes.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 25.—Mr. A. W. Franks, V.P., in the chair.—The following gentlemen, Fellows of the Society, were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year: Messrs. P. C. Hardwick, C. E. Keyser, D. C. Bell, and E. Green.—The Hon. J. B. L. Warren was elected a

Fellow under the provisions of the statutes of the Society, chap. i. 3.—Mr. E. Freshfield exhibited a polished stone axe, of greenish colour, found in Antigua, and closely resembling in type one found in Jamaica, and figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xvii, p. 222.—Mr. S. D. Walker communicated an account of a rock cave recently found near a street called Castle Gate, in the town of Nottingham. The floor of it was twenty feet from the surface. Mr. Walker believed this cave to have been a mortuary chapel with a side chapel, and that the date, judging from the pillars, may have been pre-Norman. More than one of the Fellows, however, expressed the gravest doubts as to the correctness of the date or of the alleged use of the cave, which they considered may have been only cellars. The excavations were in the Bunter rock of the new red sandstone.—The Rev. G. Ward exhibited a silver groat of Philip and Mary, two Nuremberg tokens, and a halfpenny of William III., found in his garden at Mavis Enderby, also a coin of Postumus found at Horncastle.—Mr. H. F. Napper communicated some notes on the identification, often, as he believed, erroneous, by Camden of places in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and suggested what he thought to be more correct attributions.—Mr. E. W. Prevost communicated 'Notes, the Result of Chemical Analysis, on the Composition of the Plaster bearing Wall-paintings at Fountains Abbey.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Jan. 24.—Mr. J. W. Bone in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Hodson read a paper 'On Pictorial Illustrations to Literature,' in which he described the productions of the fifteenth century, and, taking the 'Biblia Pauperum' as an example, briefly traced the history of the older forms of engraving, from their rude beginnings to the perfection attained in the works of the present time. Besides dealing with copper-plate, wood engraving, lithography, chromo-printing, and typographic etching, Mr. Hodson's paper included technical explanations of zincography, woodburytype, stannotype, heliotype, photogravure, &c., each of these methods being illustrated by the exhibition of blocks, plates, and printed impressions.—At the close of the paper Mr. W. Blades stated that there was evidence to show that the initial letters in the celebrated Mentz Psalter were not specimens of printing in colours, but the work of an illuminator.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 16.—Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions made to the Society's menagerie during December.—Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of *Merops philippensis*, said to have been obtained near the Snook, Seaton Carew, in August, 1862.—Papers were read: by Lieut.-Col. Godwin-Austen, third and last portion of a set of papers on the shells which had been collected in Socotra by Prof. J. B. Balfour; by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, on the right cardiac valves of *Echidna* and of *Ornithorhynchus*;—from Mr. F. Moore, on some new genera and species of Asiatic Lepidoptera Heterocera;—and from Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jun., on five new species of shells from various localities.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Jan. 29.—The first of a course of Cantor Lectures 'On Solid and Liquid Illuminating Agents' was delivered by Mr. L. Field. Jan. 30.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bateman-Champain in the chair.—A lecture 'On Life among the Turcoman Nomads' was delivered by Mr. E. O'Donovan before the Foreign and Colonial Section.

Jan. 31.—Sir B. T. B. Gibbs in the chair.—A paper 'On Enslavement in the United States' was read by Prof. J. E. T. Rogers, M.P.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 30.—Mr. Brunlees, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Mild Steel for the Fireboxes of Locomotive Engines in the United States of America,' by Mr. J. Fernie.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 23.—Anniversary Meeting.—Dr. J. Evans, V.P., in the chair.—The Treasurer's report and the report of the Council were read and adopted.—The Chairman delivered an address in which he briefly reviewed the work of the past year, and enlarged on the subject of the antiquity of man, discussing the evidence for and against his existence in tertiary times.—The following officers and Council for 1883 were elected: President, Prof. W. H. Flower; Vice-Presidents, Hyde Clarke, Dr. J. Evans, F. Galton, Major-General Pitt-Rivers, Dr. A. Thomson, and Dr. E. E. Tylor; Director, F. W. Rudler; Treasurer, F. G. H. Price; Council, Dr. J. Beddoe, S. E. B. Bouverie-Pusey, E. W. Brabrook, C. H. E. Carmichael, W. Boyd Dawkins, W. L. Distant, A. W. Franks, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Godwin-Austen, Prof. Huxley, A. H. Keane, A. L. Lewis, Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., K. B. Martin, Dr. H. Muirhead, J. E. Price, Lord A. Russell, Prof. G. D. Thane, A. Tylor, M. J. Walhouse, and R. Worsley.



**PHYSICAL.**—*Jan. 27.*—Prof. Clifton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Hugh E. Harrison was elected a Member.—Prof. G. C. Foster read a paper on the determination of the ohm by others and by himself, employing a new method.—Mr. W. Baily read a paper 'On the Spectra formed by Curved Diffraction Gratings.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Jan.* 29.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—A discussion on the fundamental questions raised by Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason' took place, opened by Mr. E. B. Bax and Mr. J. Fenton.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mos. London Institution, 5.—'Physiology of the Brain,' Mr. A. Hubbard.  
 — Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.  
 — Musical Association, 5.—'The Vocalion,' or, the Æolian Kingdom of Sounds, Mr. J. H. Hamilton.  
 — Aristotelian, 7.—Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason,' continued by Mr. E. B. Bax.  
 — Victoria Institute, 7.—'The Unknown and Unknowable,' Rev. J. L. Viner.  
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.  
 — Society of Arts, 8.—Solid and Liquid Illuminating Agents.  
 — Lecture II, Mr. L. Field (Cantor Lecture).  
 Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—Primæval Ancestors of Existing Vegetation, Prof. W. G. Williamson.  
 — Additions to the Menagerie in January, the Secretary: 'New Pigeon of the Genus *Otidia*, &c., Messrs. Salmon and Godman; 'Further Notes on *Troglodytes griseus*, Schlegel; 'Notes on the Avifauna of the Aricauna of the Argentine Republic,' Mr. E. W. White.  
 — City Engineers, 8.—Discussion on Mr. Fernie's Paper 'On Mild Iron for the Fireboxes of Locomotive Engines in America'; Monthly Ballot for Members.  
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'Social Conditions and Prospects in Madagascar,' Mr. J. S. Mill.  
 — Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.—'Babylonian Tablets referring to Householding,' Mr. T. G. Pinches; 'Remarks on an Egyptian Tablet,' Mr. J. G. Thompson.  
 Wed. Royal Institution, 3.—Standard Stenography, Mr. A. Jones; 'Tyronian Notes,' M. Guérin.  
 — Society of Arts, 8.—The Modern Lathie, Mr. J. H. Evans.  
 — British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Old Traders' Signs in St. Paul's Churchyard,' Mr. H. Syer Cuming; 'Notes on Richard Cromwell,' Mr. G. Lambert.  
 — Geological, 8.—'On the Causes and Overlying Rocks in Parts of Ross and Inverness Shires,' Dr. H. Hicks, with Petrological Notes by Prof. T. G. Bonney; 'Lower Carboniferous Rocks in the Forest of Dean, as represented in Typical Sections at Dudley,' Mr. E. E. Wethered; 'Relation of the so-called "Northampton Sands" of North Oxfordshire to the Clypeus Grit,' Mr. E. A. Walford.  
 Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—The Spectroscope and its Applications, Prof. Dewar.  
 — Royal, 4.  
 — London Institution, 7.—'Proper Use of Modern Classical Architecture,' Prof. R. Kerr.  
 Royal Academy, 8.—Architecture, Mr. A. Waterhouse.  
 Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'Magnetic Storms of November 1871,' Mr. J. D. Graves; 'Magnetic Storm in India,' 'Earth Currents in India,' Mr. E. O. Walker; 'Earth Currents (Third Paper), Sun Spots, and Electric Storms,' Mr. A. J. S. Adams.  
 — Mathematical, 8.—'On the Sylvester-Kemppe Quadrilaterals,' Mr. H. Hart; 'Curves obtained by an Extension of MacLaurin's Method of constructing Conics,' Mr. S. Roberts; 'Method for finding a Certain Class of Solutions of the General Equation of the Form,  $M^2 + N^2 = P^2$ ,' Mr. J. Griffiths; 'Use of Certain Differential Operators in the Theory of Equations,' Mr. J. Hammond.  
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.—'The Roman Excavations at E. Freshfield,' Mr. J. G. Thompson.  
 Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'On Battle-Ships,' Mr. N. Barnaby.  
 — Astronomical, 3.—Anniversary Meeting.  
 — 'New Shakespeare,' 3.—'Notes in Shakespeare,' Miss G. Latham.  
 — Royal Institution, 9.—Emerson and his Views of Nature,' Mr. M. D. Conway.  
 Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Siege and Capture of Delhi,' R. B. Smith.  
 — Physical, 3.—Annual General Meeting; 'On the Graphic Representation of the Duty and Efficiency of Electric Motors,' Prof. S. Thompson.

## Science Gossip.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & Co. will publish, it is hoped, in the autumn an extensive work on British mining by Mr. Robert Hunt, the well-known Keeper of Mining Records. The book is intended to be a thoroughly practical treatise on the metalliferous mines and minerals of the United Kingdom, dealing comprehensively with the theories of mineral deposits, the history of mines, their practical working, and the prospects of British mining industry. The work will be fully illustrated. A most intimate connexion with the mines and miners of the United Kingdom, extending over nearly forty years, and the collection and compilation of the 'Mineral Statistics' for thirty-five years, must necessarily have given Mr. Hunt an insight into the theory and practice of all that relates to metalliferous mining which few other persons can possess, and it is therefore to be hoped that the subject may receive the most ample treatment at his hands.

MR. THOMAS RODGER, photographer, of St. Andrews, is dead. Mr. Rodger abandoned the study of medicine to practise the daguerreotype and the calotype. He was engaged by Sir David Brewster to assist him in his investigations on the chemical action of light. He received one of the first medals from the Edinburgh Photographic Exhibition of 1854, and the Scottish Society of Arts awarded him in the same year a medal for his paper on 'Collodion Calotype.'

MR. HENRY F. BLANFORD, F.R.S., sends us

his 'Report on the Meteorology of India in 1880.' The subjects dealt with in the 170 pages of this large quarto volume and its appendix of 286 pages are far beyond the space at our disposal. We can only give a brief statement of a few of the subjects noticed. Among these are the questions of the relation of temperature to pressure, and the opposite march of pressure variations in the higher and lower atmosphere. Certain important phases of weather are also discussed in some detail in the section on the rainfall, and the conditions which led up to and accompanied the rainfall of the cold weather months. These subjects are illustrated by a series of weather charts. As a record of the meteorological phenomena of our vast empire in India this, the sixth annual report, appears especially complete. It is to be regretted that these very valuable reports are not placed in the hands of the public within less than the two years which have elapsed between the latest observations and the date of publication of this volume.

M. ALBERT ISMALUN has sent to this country a few copies of the *Bulletin* of the Chemical Laboratory at Cairo, which is under the Department of Public Works. The *Bulletin* informs its readers of improvements in the laboratory and the addition of a natural history museum.

*THE Mineralogical Magazine and Journal* of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland for November last has been sent to us. It contains a paper 'On some Minerals from the Sodalite-Syenite in Julianehaab District, South Greenland,' and one 'On the Geognosy and Mineralogy of Scotland,' by Prof. Heddle.

PROF. THEODORE SCHWEDOFF, of the University of Odessa, communicated to *Cosmos—Les Mondes* for January 13th an interesting paper, 'Sur l'Origine de la Grêle,' which deals in a very exhaustive manner with the phenomenon. The paper is continued and completed in the same journal for January 20th.

K. S. ENDO, Commissioner of the Imperial Mint of Japan, sends his Report for the year ending the 30th of the sixth month of the fifteenth year of Meiji (June 30th, 1882). During the year 38,744.56 troy ounces of gold have been received at the mint, 3,346,616.69 troy ounces of silver, and 1,465,478 pounds avoirdupois of copper.

THE Earl of Bandon is appointed President of the Exhibition of Arts, Products, Manufactures, and Machinery which is to be opened at Cork in the first week in July. In order to stimulate the improvement and growth of Irish industry, there will be no charge to exhibitors for space, and every means will be taken which promises to increase the attractions of the exhibition.

M. HENRI BECQUEREL has in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* an important memoir entitled 'Mesure de la Rotation du Plan de Polarisation de la Lumière sous l'Influence Magnétique de la Terre.' As long since as 1878 M. Becquerel showed that the influence of the earth's magnetism upon the propagation of polarized light could be "manifestée et mesurée expérimentalement." In this memoir he describes the delicate apparatus which he employed in continuing his researches, and clearly shows that a remarkable degree of precision has been obtained, the conclusions arrived at being therefore of the highest value.

M. BOUSSINGAULT, in a paper in the *Annales de Chimie* 'Sur l'Apparition du Manganèse à la Surface des Roches,' pursues his inquiry into the influence of carbonic acid over a large area, and draws this conclusion: "C'est probablement à cette expulsion de l'acide carbonique que les granites de l'Orénoque, les syénites des bords de la Mer Rouge, les roches cristallines du Congo, les assises calcaires ou dolomitiques des sources thermales, les concrétions formées dans les profondeurs de l'océan, doivent, dans quelques cir-

constances, l'enduit de manganèse qui recouvre leur surface."

PROF. ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, of the University of Sydney, has published a valuable memoir 'On the Minerals of New South Wales.' The descriptions of the minerals are almost entirely given from specimens which he has himself collected or which have come under his personal observation. The mineral localities in New South Wales are fully given as an appendix to the volume, which will be found to be exceedingly useful.

HERR STEFAN has shown that if a hollow sphere of iron be magnetized by external force, the magnetism of the interior is the opposite to that of the exterior. A magnet in the interior of the shell is screened from the action of external magnets, and thus protected from any influence but that of the earth. Snow Harris's protecting rings must have operated as Stefan's iron spheres appear to do.

THE Madrid International Mineral Exhibition, which was to have opened in May last, is now definitively fixed for the 1st of April next, and it is to remain open until the 30th of June. Nothing for exhibition will be received after the 15th of February.

PROF. ROTH, of Tübingen, has been elected a Corresponding Foreign Member of the Académie des Inscriptions in succession to the late Dr. John Muir.

M. A. CROVA brought before the Académie des Sciences on the 18th of December a note 'On Solar Photography.' He proposes to obtain the measure of the relative intensities of two lights of different tints by photometric comparison of one and the same simple radiation chosen in each. The sun and the light of a standard Carcel lamp being adopted, and the yellowish-green radiations obtained by passing the rays from each source through a mixture of solutions of ferric and nickel chlorides, the solar light and the lamp light seen through this medium appear to be of exactly the same colour. M. Crova finds by this method of comparison that the light of the sun in a clear sky is equal to 60,000 Carcel lamps.

## FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FIRST WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**GROSVENOR GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.**—The WINTER EXHIBITION of the GROSVENOR GALLERY is NOW OPEN, with a Collection of the Works of L. Alma Tadema, R.A., and the Landscapes of the late Cecil Lawson.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

**WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.** 53, Pall Mall, containing 350 Works by well-known Artists in Water Colours, three great Works by John Martin, K.L., and Fifty others in Oil. NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s. ROBERT HOPKINS, Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Ecce Homo,' 'The Ascension,' 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—L.

*The Old Masters of Belgium and Holland.* By E. Fromentin. Translated by Mrs. M. C. Robbins. Illustrated. (Trübner & Co.)

In this bright version of M. Eugene Fromentin's animated criticisms the reader unacquainted with the original book may find much to please and instruct him. M. Fromentin did not care to exhaust the galleries he visited. He wrote no biographies, catalogued no works, settled no vexed questions. The so-called scientific mode of dealing with paintings and painters finds no favour in the eyes of this thoughtful, if somewhat whimsical observer, who intended, as he says, only to seize certain characteristic aspects of the genius of the masters. M. Fromentin writes like a painter who is in love with his art, and not like a

gentleman amateur who finds in art an interesting subject, worthy of the attention of a man of liberal education in every respect but the real knowledge and practice of design. There is a good deal in the book that is rhapsodical and more that is due to strong prepossessions and comprehensive learning. An example will illustrate M. Fromentin's manner of dealing with his subject. He is speaking in deservedly high terms of the value of the Brussels Museum as a place for studying Low Country design, and thus illustrates the art of an anomalous painter:—

"Bernard Van Orley, in spite of all the corruptions of his manner, his mad gesticulations when he grows animated, his theatrical rigidity when he is self-conscious, his faults in drawing, his errors in taste, is revealed to us as an exceptional painter, first by his 'Trials of Job,' and finally, and even more surely, by his portraits. You find in him something Gothic and something Florentine, Mabuse mingled with an imitation Michael Angelo, the anecdotic style in his triptych of 'Job,' his historical style in the triptych of the 'Virgin weeping over Christ,'—in one the heavy and pasty style, the sombre colour, the tiresomeness of a pale rendering of foreign methods; in the other, the violence and the happy hits of the palette, glittering surfaces, and the glassy brilliancy appropriate to a practitioner from the workshops of Bruges. And yet such is the vigour, the inventive force, and the power of this eccentric and changeable painter, that in spite of his extravagances he is recognized by an indescribably imposing originality."

We may take exceptions to parts of these criticisms. The writer overrates the genius of Van Orley. He overlooks his commonness and even vulgarity of type, although a prominent feature of his art; but we must admit that there is breadth of view and energy in the conception of the above passage. On the whole, the reader will generally accept the criticisms of M. Fromentin, yet he will encounter here and there extraordinary and unacceptable dicta; for instance, in the section on "The Subject in Dutch Painting," we read, "Holland has imagined nothing, but she has painted miraculously well." That Holland can boast of the stupendous conception of Rembrandt's best work, the weird inspiration of D. Teniers, and the terrible wonders of the eldest Brueghel, is proof enough that within fifty years Dutchmen imagined a very tremendous world, by the side of which all that Germany has produced during several centuries is of minor account. On the other hand, what is said in another essay is true and striking. "On the Origin and Character of the Dutch School" contains this truth, "It is the last of the great schools, perhaps the most original, certainly the most local." Instead of "perhaps" we should have written "undoubtedly."

The book is, as we stated above, fragmentary and discursive. The subjects of the essays declare thus much. As for the translation, generally speaking, Mrs. Robbins has done her task well, but through lack of knowledge she has made some strange blunders. Without a suspicion of the truth, she has actually twice translated the title of Memlinc's 'Chasse de Ste. Ursule' by 'Hunting of St. Ursula' (!), see p. 328. Of course, a confusion of *chasse* with *châsse*!

*Benvenuto Cellini, Orfèvre, Médailleur, Sculpteur : Recherches sur sa Vie, sur son Œuvre, et sur les Pièces qui lui sont Attribuées.* (Paris, Plon.)

THE once well-known Royal Academician, Mr. Northcote, used to say that when he was about to paint a big picture he always looked at the huge canvas on his easel with grave apprehensions lest he should never be able to fill it. And it is with something very like "grave apprehensions" that one approaches the ponderous and magnificent volume which M. Eugène Plon has dedicated to Benvenuto Cellini, lest indeed—so enormous is its bulk—one should never be able to read it. The nature of the subject is, however, reassuring; the length and breadth of over four hundred folio pages might well appal the reader were they devoted to any one else; but with Benvenuto for a hero it is impossible that an author should be dull were he even a less competent writer than M. Plon has proved himself to be.

For Benvenuto Cellini is, perhaps, the most picturesque figure in the history of art. A splendid genius, quarrelsome, envious, jealous, untrustworthy, and swayed by every passing impulse, he seems to embody the very wildest of the popular theories as to the true artistic temperament. His violent passions, his mingled suppleness and audacity, his energy, his many brilliant gifts, and the perpetual play of melodramatic adventure which surrounds him with colours so shifting that they seem to prevent us from seizing the true measure of the man, combine to make of him a type which fascinates the imagination and gives a constant stimulus to curiosity. As we turn the leaves of his enchanting memoirs we are by turns lost in admiration, surprised, made pitiful, or disgusted to loathing. The unashamed nakedness with which Cellini has set down in this book his every act, generous, mean, or brutal, his sufferings, his exploits, and his crimes, would be cynical if it were not perfectly unconscious. But it is clear, from first to last, that he was wholly free from that sense of moral responsibility which more or less fetters all civilized beings, if not in the committal, at least in the avowal of certain follies and of certain faults. Everything, too, which concerned himself had an equal importance in Cellini's eyes; his personal vanity was as enormous as M. Plon's pages, and the meanest successes by which it might happen to be gratified rival in his estimation the most durable achievements of his genius. And just as the murder of a man troubles his conscience no more than the eating of his dinner, so he thinks it quite as fine a thing to have his tongue ready with a compliment as to have produced the 'Perseus.'

A natural consequence of this temper is the atmosphere of romance and exaggeration which invests the story of his life, and which charms the reader even whilst it disturbs the happy credulity which he would like to bring to the reading of the memoirs. Even the best disposed have always felt a difficulty in believing Cellini's account of his extraordinary prowess when Rome was sacked by the Constable de Bourbon in 1527. According to the memoirs it was Cellini alone who checked the advance of the troops of the Constable at the very gates of the Castle of St. Angelo; it was by a shot from his

hand that the Constable himself was slain and the Prince of Orange wounded. Cellini's mode of conceiving of any passing event was, in fact, to dramatize it in his own vivid imagination, and to identify himself with the principal part. In more than one instance in the memoirs the results of this habit were so obvious that the reader began to suspect that the whole story was apocryphal, and so even the harrowing details of the two years' imprisonment which Cellini suffered at the hands of Paul III. failed to move his compassion, for he had been gradually accustomed, as M. Plon confesses, to so large a dose of exaggeration, that it was hardly possible to tell where downright lying really began.

But recent investigations tend to direct our suspicions in an opposite quarter. For the future, it seems, instead of taking it for granted that half of what we read in the memoirs is decidedly false, we shall have to suppose that more than half is probably true. Signor Bertolotti, who so ruthlessly dispelled the magic cloud of sentiment through which the world had long gazed at that unfortunate heroine Beatrice Cenci, printed in 1875, amongst the series of documents which he exhumed from the Roman archives, several which related to critical episodes in the life of Benvenuto Cellini. These have been most skillfully utilized by M. Plon. He follows the memoirs step by step, showing us exactly where doubtful points are cleared up; and statements hitherto suspected are confirmed beyond dispute by the indefatigable researches of Signor Bertolotti, the Marchese Campori, and others. Thus we find that Cellini's story of the coiners who issued false money from his dies, and brought him under grave suspicion during the pontificate of Clement VII., is confirmed in every detail by a document published by Signor Bertolotti, to whom we also owe the still more interesting fragments relating to Cellini's imprisonment under Paul III.

In Cellini's first journey to France he had taken with him a goldsmith of Perugia, named Jeronimo. He it was, according to the memoirs, who, having at a later date quarrelled with his master, treacherously denounced Cellini to Pier Luigi, the Pope's son, as having stolen the jewels committed to his care by Clement VII. The jewels had really been melted down, and duly accounted for to the Pope; and Pier Luigi, finding, therefore, his hopes of booty deceived, could only wreak vengeance for his disappointment on his prisoner, so that Cellini, whose many evil crimes had gone unpunished, suffered horribly for a theft which existed only in the imagination of a spiteful servant. Curiously enough, M. Bertolotti has not only found three documents which prove that these events were immediately preceded by quarrels between Cellini and a certain "Hieronymus Perusinus" (who is no doubt the Jeronimo of the memoirs), but he has discovered the original notes of the first examination to which the ill-starred Benvenuto was subjected. Unfortunately, these invaluable notes have suffered so severely from damp and neglect that only fragments can now be deciphered: these fragments, however, show that the statements made in the memoirs are substantially correct. All the fine speeches which the autobiographer puts into his own



mouth when dictating the story, at a later date, to his young secretary, are, of course, suppressed in the legal report of the proceedings, but the facts involved are indisputably confirmed. The wretched prisoner, after languishing for some time in great misery, attempted to escape—escaped, indeed, if we are to believe his own brilliant and dramatic story, but only to be retaken. Meanwhile, legal documents, again due to M. Bertolotti, show us that his friends were active in his behalf. They protested against the closing of Cellini's shop, and even succeeded in obtaining the keys of it for him; but it was not until early in December, 1539, that the miserable victim of the rapacity of Pier Luigi was himself set free. That he was guiltless of the crime laid to his charge seems, as M. Bertolotti remarks, pretty clear from the fact that whilst in every other instance the nature of each accusation is carefully set down upon the margin of the register of the "Liber Actorum," when we come to the documents which concern Cellini there is no specification of his supposed offence, and those who prosecute him do not seem to be able to say what it was. Always ready to carry off his worst misdeeds with bold words and a high stomach, it is easy to believe that Cellini himself was, as the letters written by his friends on this occasion plainly show, his worst enemy. "Ever since he has been in prison," says Annibal Caro, in a letter published by Rilli, "he has never been able to check himself in saying a certain sort of things after his style and temper, and according to me it is that which, by keeping the prince alive to what Benvenuto may do or say in future, troubles him a great deal more than anything faulty which he may have done or said in the past." And the same Annibal Caro, writing at a later date, when Cellini had been delivered and was safely under the roof of the Cardinal of Ferrara, declares that "we do not fail to advise him in his own interest, but it is all of no use, for no matter what monstrous thing he says, it always seems to him as if he had said nothing."

If, indeed, the fear of a miserable death in prison could not, as Annibal Caro bears witness, sober Cellini's "cervelle hétéroclite," we feel the less surprise at the frantic displays of temper and unbridled insolence which, as we know, continued to mark his appearance wherever he went. At Ferrara, at Fontainebleau, and at Florence he set himself, on coming out of prison, to burlesque with frenzied energy every passion and every folly known to man, whilst again and again the importance attached to his extraordinary talent procured him comparative immunity from the consequences which would have too surely overtaken any one else. For, in the eyes of his contemporaries, the work which Cellini produced, especially in the setting and mounting of jewels, and in other most delicate branches of the goldsmith's art, was surpassingly beautiful. And men thought this too at a date when, as M. Plon remarks, they could recollect having seen similar work executed by Lorenzo Ghiberti and Antonio Pollajuolo; when the niellos of Maso Finiguerra, the jewelled settings of Michelangiolo di Vivarino, the famous enamels of Amerigo, and the filigrees of

Piero di Nino were treasured and admired by connoisseurs; and when the first hands in Rome had before them the designs of Raphael, of Michel Angelo, of Giulio Romano, and of other renowned masters. In treating of these and other productions of Cellini's genius, M. Plon has followed the plan of giving first, under separate headings, lists of all those works which the artist himself has mentioned or described. These lists come immediately after the first division of the book, namely, that in which he treats of Cellini's life and writings, and are followed by a second series of lists, under corresponding headings, in which we find descriptions and illustrations of everything which has been attributed to his hand. Unfortunately, by far the larger portion of that which Cellini produced—more especially in the precious metals—has been lost or destroyed. Of all the lovely jewels which he himself describes there is probably not one which can now be identified; but, on the other hand, it is likely that he produced a great deal which he has omitted to mention, and that some, at least, of the many pieces which bear his name are ascribed to him not without reason. It is, however, very difficult to sift these properly, even if we put aside all those works which, like Lord Cowper's beautiful ewer, clearly belong not to the first, but to the second half of the sixteenth century, because Cellini had many contemporaries who were his rivals in excellence.

*Apropos* of this ewer, which is reproduced in M. Plon's pages, and which is of far purer style than anything which we know to have come from Cellini's hand, Mr. Robinson remarked:—"The judgment of Cellini on his own work is not always confirmed by the authentic specimens which we possess of it." And it has always seemed to us that his merits as a sculptor have not only suffered some injustice from the extraordinary reputation which he acquired as a goldsmith, but also because the very qualities which contribute to dazzle and captivate the fancy in such exquisite caprices as the celebrated salt-cellar of the Ambras collection at Vienna diminish the respect with which we approach his work on a larger scale. We need not take into consideration his bronze 'Diana' from Fontainebleau, for that is a work which has very little character, and derives its chief claims on us from its authenticity; but let us look at the 'Perseus' at Florence, of the casting of which Cellini has written pages so exciting that they match in interest, if not in heroic character, Palissy's wonderful story of his search after the "white enamel." The 'Perseus' and its accompanying groups reveal Cellini's character as plainly as his memoirs. Never was there a work more personal. The whole aspect is bizarre—not grotesque (it is too elegant to be grotesque), but it is bizarre. Every movement is nervous, every expression is excited. Even Minerva wears the startled air that might befit an inspired Mænad; and as for Mercury, he is on the verge of turning somersaults like an acrobat. If we turn from this work to the 'Ganymede,' even as here set before us in the illustration, we can say at once: "This is not by Cellini; he never conceived a pose so tranquil." We do not need to be told that the torso is antique, and the figure, in truth, but a skilful restoration. And no less plainly do Cellini's portraits bewray the man that

made them. They are alive—alive with something of a crazy and factitious energy which electrifies him who looks upon them.

The sign of his style, which is stamped by this mingling of extravagance and elegance, is so distinct that nothing could convey a more profound impression of the ignorance which prevails in the administration of some Italian museums than the fact that M. Plon discovered a galvanoplastic reproduction of a dish designed by Vechte for Messrs. Hunt & Roskell occupying the place of honour in the gallery of a great city, and bearing a label on which appeared the name of Benvenuto Cellini. This "attributed piece" is, as may be imagined, excluded from the illustrations, although we have in them a very liberal allowance of apocryphal specimens; but those reproduced are all of approximate date, though sometimes—as in the case of the cup which long bore the name of Cellini in the Print Room of the British Museum—of foreign parentage.

The illustrations are indeed of such a high order of merit as a private person could scarcely hope to procure for his work, and they are numerous enough to afford ample opportunity of comparison between the doubtful and genuine pieces. They are, in short, as important as the text, and in dealing with the claims of each of the subjects represented the writer shows unusual self-command and quite a judicial turn of mind. It is a pleasure to see the impartiality with which, before pronouncing judgment on any, he analyzes the precise elements of Cellini's manner and method of workmanship, proceeding afterwards deliberately to establish his case with minute precision. The reader is thus surprised and pleased to find for once all the attractions of an *édition de luxe* combined with sound critical judgment and scholarly accuracy in the text.

*The History of Wood Engraving in America.* By W. J. Linton. Illustrated. (Bell & Sons.)  
—*A History of Wood Engraving.* By G. E. Woodberry. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)  
—We have already noticed the first appearance of the elaborate essay, or rather series of essays, which Mr. Linton has republished from the since defunct *American Art Review*. Having brought his knowledge and technical resources to bear on the practice of his craft in his new home, Mr. Linton not unfairly claims the credit due to an improver of art. He has added to the former version of his book a chapter designed to fill lacunæ and sum up the materials previously accumulated. Everything moves so rapidly in the United States that, according to our author, there was need to bestow additional praise on eminent engravers of that country, if not to add the names of men become eminent since he closed the roll in 1880. The record of the art in the States, although rich in memorials of able draughtsmen and deft wood-cutters, is not long. Mr. Linton dates this branch of the craft from one Alexander Anderson, who was born in 1775 and died in 1870, having produced an extraordinary number of cuts, the best of which, however, seem to have been only second-rate imitations of Bewick. Anderson taught himself to engrave by means of the back spring of a pocket knife ground to a point, and in the first instance employed upon copper. In time he was able and willing to engrave "anything, from a dog collar or card to a book frontispiece." He lived, as his shop card tells us, in Jersey city, and never got clear of the influence of Bewick, but preserved everywhere the use of that white line which the illustrious engraver of Newcastle-

on-Tyne may be said to have invented. The pupils of Anderson were many, and they imitated him almost as closely as he did Bewick. The progress of wood engraving in the States was so small that Mr. Lossing, in his 'Memorial of Anderson,' declared that so late as 1838 there were (see p. 20) only six engravers on wood in New York. One of them called himself a doctor (!), and another engraved coarse theatre bills on mahogany. In 1843 some slight advance had been made in the counterfeiting of foreign labels and drawing cuts for advertisements. The types—we had almost written patterns—of these draughtsmen were still English. A great impetus was given to wood engraving in the States by illustrated newspapers and magazines, of whose triumphs a list is given here. The first Transatlantic illustrated newspaper, properly so called, appeared in 1851, and, although it failed, was followed by others which failed likewise. The "new school" was, according to Mr. Linton, introduced by "the Harper and Scribner men," at whose head is Mr. T. Cole, who inaugurated that delicate microscopic mode of engraving on wood which astonished Europe a few years back, and added the charms of photography to the breadth, fusion, and softness of mezzotint, and a little of the sparkle of etching. Mr. Juengling is, to our minds, the most remarkable exponent of the "American manner," of which mankind is already tiring. In the way of faithful and spirited reproduction 'The Phorcydes,' by Mr. Krull, after the design of Mr. E. Vedder—who is a Burne Jones, Delacroix, and Leighton rolled into one, with a dash of Mr. W. B. Richmond—could hardly be better. The artist is no disciple of the "new school" of photo-mezzotinters on wood. We have not space to follow Mr. Linton in his criticisms of his brother artists, and must content ourselves with saying that in general we agree with them. Finally, we regret very much that space does not allow us to quote a somewhat discursive and loosely written passage on pp. 70 and 71, in which Mr. Linton sums up his criticism and lays down the law in favour of solid draughtsmanship, the study of form, and the securing of "Bewick's white line." In brief, the ruin of modern art of all kinds is due to the indifference of artists to drawing, by which we mean accurate and elegant delineation of form, which is something more than mere outlining.

Mr. Woodberry's book is a comprehensive compilation from well-known sources, and need not be taken as if written on oath with regard to every statement, date, and opinion which it contains. The author has mastered his subject, or rather the history of the craft he has taken in hand, by means of books and the study of prints, but he does not seem to possess any very exact technical and practical knowledge of wood engraving. Nevertheless, his remarks are generally pertinent and marked by good taste and careful comparison of authorities and examples of many kinds. We read with pleasure what he says about Bewick, his processes and aims. We join in his condemnation of the processes in vogue with those who would fain imitate the qualities of copper-plate engraving by means of wood-blocks, and with him we lament the dangers which threaten the best interests of the art. We differ from him in estimating Rethel's two famous cuts of Death, which, although "favourable examples [of German art], remain inferior for the most part to either the French or the English." These blocks were cut in a peculiar manner and for a particular purpose, which they admirably fulfil. Most of the numerous illustrations are excellent in themselves and well adapted to their purpose here.

*Quelques Monuments de Chypre, de Syrie, et d'Égypte.* Par Colonna Ceccaldi. (Paris, Didier & Co.)—This work is posthumous and is for the most part composed of reprints from the *Revue Archéologique* of the papers of the author, containing, however, some additional chapters.

There are some interesting remarks upon the Cyprian tombs, those at Golgoi, Dali, and Pyla being a kind of grotto, about 5 ft. 7 in. high, with an open door, equally distant from the ceiling and floor, cut in the dry calcareous stone. At Paphos hypæthral tombs of dried bricks are found. The remains at the so-called Golgoi showed a dodeka style building of the Doric order. As to the different phases of Cypriote art, he thinks that the so-called Assyrian style is contemporaneous with Sargon, about 700 B.C.; but that is probably too high a date. The style of art prior to the Greek or so-called Anatolian he places about the fifth century. The Egyptian style is also said not to be older than Sargon, and possibly, after all, it is not older than Amasis II., or about 500 B.C., if so old, as the faces of the kings are bearded like the Ptolemies and Romans. Marble is not found in inscriptions or works of art older than Melekkathon, about 400 B.C. Of the metallic works of art, the subject of the patera found at Amathus is supposed to represent the defence of that city against Arbybius, 500 B.C. The explanation of the subject of the silver cup with Egyptian figures is quite wrong.

#### NEW PRINTS.

A LITTLE folio of etchings, 'Views on the Thames,' second series, representing subjects below London Bridge, by Mr. Wilfrid Ball, is intended for a gift-book, and ought to be one of the most acceptable of its class. It is published by Messrs. O. Hildesheimer & Co., who issued the first series of views above the bridge, which we have already noticed. The new series comprises six plates of varied effects and subjects, of which the most effective is the Warspite in full light, with fleecy clouds covering the sky. 'London Bridge,' in a sunlit, smoke-laden atmosphere, has the charm of breadth and truth. The draughtsman's style is very delicate, light of touch, and tasteful in all respects.

We have received from Mr. E. Muybridge (Boston, U.S.) a series of slips of silhouettes in black, adapted for the zoetrope toy, and reproducing many of those studies of animals in motion which formed the subjects of Mr. Muybridge's lectures delivered during last March at the Royal Academy and elsewhere (see *Athen.* No. 2838, p. 356). The slips, being printed on both sides, comprise double series of figures of cows, horses, deer, and dogs, selected from the interesting examples which we described. They were taken from life by an ingenious application of instantaneous photography, and supply materials for intelligent amusement to any one who will attempt to analyze the movements of animals. As subjects of artistic skill these movements have puzzled generations of men and remain imperfectly understood. Children may amuse themselves with the zoetrope and these silhouettes; grown-up folks should read the discourse of Mr. Muybridge 'On the Attitudes of Animals in Motion,' as printed by the Royal Institution of Great Britain (see *Athen.* No. 2859, p. 215).

We have also received from the Autotype Company three autotypes published by that firm. The first of these is a successful reproduction of a very unsuccessful picture by Herr Herbert Schmalz, called 'Sir Galahad.' The knight is a modern young gentleman, feverish, overwrought, deficient in fibre and muscle, and only a little more masculine than the lady who kneels at his feet. The painting was at the Academy in 1881, and did not need to be reproduced. The artist's taste for melodrama is too much for him. The second is called 'Behind the Bar,' and is the work of Mr. J. H. Henshall. It represents the interior of a gin palace as seen from the rear, with, facing us, a number of persons indulging their propensities for drink. There is some spirit in the design and a good deal of variety of character in the faces. On the whole, the standard of such

work is attained in this publication. The third is a tolerably well-drawn head of a damsel in profile, printed in the red-chalk manner, and named, we do not know why, 'Idalia.' It reproduces a drawing by Mr. A. Ward. It has some resemblance to one of the best of Angelica Kauffman's inventions.

Messrs. S. Low & Co., on behalf of Messrs. Harper & Co., New York, have favoured us with a copy of *Harper's Christmas*, being a newspaper with numerous illustrations in the "new style" prevailing in New York, the frontispiece of which is a large quasi-woodcut, representing a damsel, not certainly of the purest blood and finest breeding, but distinguished by some of that showiness which with some passes for higher qualities. It is very charming, but not of the highest strain, although it aims at being so. As our admiration is challenged for this work, it is right to point out its shortcomings in respect to fine taste. A proof on India paper supplied with *Christmas*, to illustrate the better condition of the cut, enables us to study the work of the wood engraver with exceptional advantage. Mr. T. Cole, to whom the world owes the "new mode" of engraving in a sort of photo-mezzotint, has worked so cleverly that we wish him better subjects for the future. More searching art, more learning, more finish and completeness, are desirable in anything that is not to be thrown aside as trivial. Some of the other cuts in the newspaper, especially those by Mr. Abbey, although they are unusually rough, please more than the frontispiece. The worst of all is a large female head, with a mock terrible expression, in the vilest melodramatic taste and coarsest execution, called "Sansone," the grotesque design of Mr. Vedder.

#### M. PAUL GUSTAVE DORÉ.

NOTWITHSTANDING the way in which he vulgarized his genius, Gustave Doré demands more than the few brief remarks made in our columns last week. Born at Strasbourg in January, 1832, he was sent in 1845 to the Lycée Charlemagne at Paris; three years later, 1848, his rapidly developed powers as a designer of humorous and satirical subjects and as a draughtsman secured him a place among the illustrators of the *Journal pour Rire*, then conducted by M. Bertall. The pathos and poetry of landscape affected him even in these days, and he contributed to the *Salon*, in the above-named year, drawings with the pen, and continued down to 1853 to send works of this sort, the titles of which show their nature; they are 'Les Pins Sauvages,' 'Le Lendemain des Orages,' 'La Prairie,' and others. In 1857 he had honourable mention for landscapes and a picture of the battle of Inkerman. Among his best contributions to the *Salons* were 'Françoise de Rimini et Paolo,' 1863, and 'Les Titans,' 1866. 'Mort d'Orphée,' an enormous picture, instinct with what must be called a furious dramatic power, was melodramatic and coarse, but at every point powerful and expressive. The 'Famille du Saltimbanque' (*Salon*, 1868) suited Doré admirably, and it combined all the elements of a modern grotesque with horror and misery. The women's stony pallor is among the most dreadful things art has produced. The only gleam of kindly life in the picture is the dog who presses his head, with shut eyes and dragged ears, into the lap of the boy who, no doubt, has now and then played with it when off these dreary boards. The 'Slaughter of the Innocents,' a much later picture, was produced when the misuse of his wonderful energy and resources had ruined the art of the designer; yet the genius of Doré was shown in the figure of a woman who, by her blandishments, tries to save her child from the sword of a Roman soldier. Even the illustrations to 'Dante,' horrid as they are, are full of marvels of sardonic and savage design such as no other man was capable of. The fury of some of his battles passes



belief. We seem to see armies hurled *en masse* over precipices. Some of his single combats of armed men are most original. There is a cut of this kind in 'Jaufrey the Knight and the Fair Brunisende,' which shows two fully armed champions fighting in a deep glen by moonlight, overlooked only by the dark pines. One side of the valley is dark, on the other steadfast cold moonlight is supernaturally bright, and casts portentous shadows on the broken sward; half-way down, and struggling on the slippery grass, are the men at lance-thrust with each other, while the long plumes of their helmets trail backwards at every effort. There is terrible reality in the thing; so that we seem to hear the stamping of the feet, the dull grinding of the lances, the deep, fierce breathing of the soldiers, and almost expect to see the chilled steam of their breath issue between the helmet-bars, and before long to witness the whirl of the huge swords which lie beside the combatants, and will be used until one or the other shall roll, a helpless mass of arms, into the brook at the foot of the ravine.

It was well said by Mr. Hamerton, in his elaborate review of the art of Doré (*Fine-Art Quarterly Review*, October, 1864), that "the true old middle-age spirit is in it. Apart from their superior science, the illustrations [to the 'Contes Drolatiques'] might have been sketched by one of the nameless sculptors who wrought the inventive, grotesque, and often indecent carving in oak and stone with which the Frenchmen of the Gothic centuries covered all the street-fronts of Paris, and enriched the cathedrals of France. Ingres and the Greek sculptors are brethren, but the brethren of Doré are the men who carved the imagery of Amiens and Notre Dame. Indeed, I look upon the whole mass of Doré's work as nothing less than a new efflorescence of that subtle, freakish, deep, undisciplined, elfish old spirit of the French Gothic times, which in those days found in sculpture an expression at once so magnificent and so free." This was written eighteen years ago, and would now be more than confirmed by our better knowledge of Doré's wonderful ability, since then deplorably wasted.

It is impossible not to admire the fecundity of the mind which illustrated the 'Contes Drolatiques' with four hundred and twenty-five cuts, every one of which is full of passionate vitality. Degraded by his thirst for popularity as they are, the worst of his designs are his own. We may or not believe that so long ago as 1862 Doré had produced not fewer than forty-four thousand designs! But the assertion is not the less surprising because there is some probability that it approaches correctness. The reader of Rabelais should turn to the opposed cuts to chapters xxvi. and xxvii., the one showing the assembly of the *ban* and *arrièreban* in the Grand Place of the Chateau, where the gaunt towers and horrid pinnacles look down on the pikemen with a grotesqueness which is intensely expressive. The other cut, with singular humour, shows the flight of "les pauvres diables de moines," a mass of fat fellows in white going headlong down hill. The 'Prise de la Roche-Clermand' epitomized Doré's grimmest spirit and grotesque invention in the "rain" of falling men and horses descending to the ravine, on one side of which ravens innumerable have assembled. The 'Bas-relief du Temple de Bacchus' is a marvel in its way, as fine and as animated as a Gothic carving. That is a wonder of Gothic romance which represents the Chateau d'Azay in the 'Contes Drolatiques,' p. 204. The best bedchamber at the Crocodile Inn, p. 179 of 'Croque-Mitaine,' is an astonishing place, in the corners of which monstrous spiders have extended their webs, tier over tier, and ensconced themselves alone, for no fly comes; more adventurous spiders sling themselves from the beams overhead and sprawl horribly in the air. However much he abused his powers by repeating the ideas he had of vast fortresses reared high on rocky peaks, by the side of still dark

tarns, and shown by ghastly moonlight, pallid dawn, or garish noon, there can be no doubt that in these, as in the quaint romances of streets of Gothic towns and vistas of interminable walls, Doré did invent new things for us. One of the best of this class is 'The Fortress of Fear' in 'Croque-Mitaine,' the worst are in 'The Idyls of the King.' In 'Don Quichotte' are many wonderful romantic landscapes, showing fine invention worthy of the illustrator of Balzac and Rabelais, but mixed with false sentiment and clap-trap. We have left ourselves no room to speak of the extraordinary but unequal designs to 'Wandering Jew,' 'Le Roi des Montagnes,' 'Capitaine Castagnette,' and 'Baron Munchausen.' These, to say nothing of 'Les Contes de Perrault' and 'Atala,' and some of the cuts to 'L'Enfer de Dante,' and even in the 'Idyls of the King' and the Bible, are of great value. Doré's failure in the last two works and the weariness and impatience of the public have increased the resentment of those who could not look at the pictures in Bond Street without remembering that the same hands had produced countless precious designs and even added life to the pages of Balzac and Rabelais. Let us take this wonderful genius as a whole, and be thankful for what he did, forgetting what he had better have left undone.

#### THE ANCIENT CITY OF UTHINA.

Valetta, Malta, Jan. 16, 1883.

THE French occupation of Tunisia has made it comparatively easy to travel in that country, and although there is little of interest in the interior except the Great Mosque of Kairwan and the Amphitheatre at El-Djem, the town of Tunis is a good centre for archeologists, from its proximity to the sites of Carthage and Utica. There is another ancient site in the neighbourhood, which I have lately visited with Prof. Sayce, and to which I wish to call attention, as it seems to be but little known; I refer to that of Uthina, now called Oudena, which must have been a city of considerable importance, as the ruins cover an area of several miles. In driving to them from Tunis we crossed the river Oued Melian, the Catada of Ptolemy, and then reached one of the best preserved portions of the famous Roman aqueduct, nearly fifty miles in length, which conveyed the waters of Zaghouan and Djougar to Carthage. Here it was carried over a series of magnificent arches, sometimes, indeed, over a double tier, and no better point can be selected for an examination of the plan adopted in its construction. A portion of it was restored by the late Bey, and the springs which formerly supplied Carthage are now used by the inhabitants of Tunis. Near the site of Uthina we noticed some interesting megalithic remains, the most important of which is a row of unhewn stones extending for nearly a mile over the plain and placed at intervals of ten or twelve feet from one another. The ruins of the city are so numerous that it is impossible to do more than mention the most remarkable, and a careful examination of them would occupy several days. The highest point was crowned by a citadel with walls constructed of large blocks of cut stone and surrounded by a parapet; to the north-west of this building is a picturesque amphitheatre, the four principal entrances of which are still in a very perfect condition, and to the south-west are the remains of a theatre not so well preserved. The largest and most striking of the ruins lies to the east of the citadel, and it is impossible from its present appearance to say for what purpose it was intended. The walls, which were built of rubble, and were of very great thickness, have been broken up into huge pieces, as if by an earthquake, and the size of the blocks is most extraordinary, while underneath them are several immense reservoirs, connected together by arched passages, the masonry of which is perfect throughout and affords no clue to the means by which the building erected above them was

destroyed. Uthina, like Punic Carthage, was well supplied with cisterns constructed to catch and preserve rain-water, and many of them are now used as houses and stables by the Arabs. The public reservoirs were also very numerous, and near one of the largest are the remains of an aqueduct. To the north of the amphitheatre a bridge of three well-preserved arches crosses the bed of a watercourse, and the sites of at least two temples are marked by finely cut stones and broken columns. When M. Guérin visited Oudena about twenty years ago he found no traces of any inscriptions, and our search for them was equally unsuccessful. There can be little doubt that some might be discovered by means of excavations judiciously carried out, and that much light might thus be thrown on an ancient city, the very name of which is a matter of some uncertainty. As it is, the magnificence of the ruins proves it to have been a place of great importance, and, like those that remain in many parts of Algeria, they testify to the wealth and prosperity of the African provinces of the Roman empire. FRANCIS W. PERCIVAL.

#### FINZ-ART Gossip.

AN illustrated edition of Shakespeare is amongst the unfinished works left by Gustave Doré. As many as twenty large sketches are quite ready. So large a number of smaller sketches have been prepared that it is probable that the work, as planned in concert with Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, will appear in England, as Doré desired. It was in accordance with his wish that Mr. Jerrold should be his biographer, and the work, which is based upon material furnished by Doré, has been in hand for some time and will soon be ready for publication.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy held on Tuesday, Mr. R. W. Macbeth, painter, and Mr. E. J. Gregory, painter, were elected Associates.

On the 16th inst. Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods will sell the pictures and drawings belonging to the late Mr. James Wyatt, the well-known printseller of Oxford, among which are works by Messrs. A. W. Hunt, W. Hunt, E. W. Cooke, J. E. Millais, C. Fielding, S. Prout, D. Cox, P. F. Poole, J. F. Lewis, P. De Wint, C. Stanfield, and G. Cattermole. Many of these examples are interesting on account of the kindly relations which existed between the artists and the late owner. Especially noteworthy are the productions of Messrs. Millais and A. W. Hunt, which have a reputation of their own.

THE hope entertained that Mr. F. Madox Brown's 'Chaucer reading the "Legend of Custance" to Edward III. and his Court' (R.A. 1851, No. 380) was safe is confirmed by the last intelligence from Sydney, which states, as we anticipated, that the colonial collection, to which the picture belongs, was not in the building which, with a large number of works of art, was recently burnt. See *Athen.*, No. 2875, p. 743, col. 2.

ON Monday next the Liverpool Art Club will open an exhibition of the works of the late Hablot K. Browne ('Phiz'), which has been arranged by a committee of the Club at 98, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

THE rebuilding of Chiswick Church includes the whole of that once interesting edifice, except the tower, and, of course, involves the destruction of its history and associations, which were many. The chancel, although erected during the tenancy of the present vicar, the Rev. Mr. Dale, and adapted for the performance of an ornate ritual, has been pulled down, and will be replaced by a larger structure, still better adapted to the new usages. The old red-brick south wall was covered with names engraved by visitors, and was a beautiful piece of ruddy colour. The contractor's steam engine stands

close to Hogarth's tomb. The monument to Holland, the stage manager, and his family has been moved from above their graves, although its inscription states that those persons are interred below. It now stands above the graves of half a dozen unknown persons, and has been shifted in order to improve—which was not needed—the means of access to the tower. The vaults within the church have been filled up. Probably the bones of the Protector's daughter, Lady Falconberg, were in one of these vaults. The tower was "restored" several years ago. The new south aisle very closely approaches Hogarth's grave. It is hoped this honoured monument and those of Carpus the surgeon and P. J. De Louthembourg R.A., will be allowed to remain over the bones of those worthies and their families. The enlargement of the church is declared to be quite needless. When complete these operations will result in the destruction of the proportions of the tower and body of the building.

Last week we announced that the Treasury is reducing the budget of the British Museum. The misplaced parsimony which attends awards of public money for the encouragement of art in this country has been illustrated by more than one *contretemps* since the Museum failed to secure the Woodburn collection of old masters' drawings and the Di Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities was allowed to leave the country. Since General di Cesnola's collection crossed the Atlantic our museums have benefited by the patriotism of individuals to an immeasurably greater degree than by grants from the Treasury. The Castellani Collection was lost to the British nation; but the "largest bronze fragment" of a statue in existence, a mask of late though meritorious character, and far inferior to its reputation, was secured at at least a third the price that was demanded for the 12,000 articles which General di Cesnola, before he sent them to New York, almost begged England to buy at about a pound apiece! The British Museum owes to private citizens priceless collections of drawings, glass, bronzes, and prints. The Misses Bewick gave their heritage to the nation. Mr. Wynn Ellis enriched the National Gallery; Sir Richard Wallis did the same. Mr. William Smith, Mr. Jones, and a score of others have added to the South Kensington Museum. We are still in difficulties about a museum of casts, and we did not scruple to impose on India the cost of keeping in London, for the benefit of home manufacturers, the gorgeous India Museum. The chief redeeming fact in the record of indiscriminate parsimony is the purchase of desiderata from the Hamilton Collection. Even in this case a more liberal grant would have strengthened Mr. Burton's hands. Mr. Scharf lives in terror for his national portraits, the most precious gathering of its kind in the world, because it has pleased one department to erect an excessively inflammable shed of timber within reach of the Valhalla of Britain, which is in charge of another department. The National Gallery cries out for space even more loudly than for means to buy pictures which, owing to the influence of the time, are rapidly passing from private to public collections, whence they are irrecoverable. Congestion rules in the British Museum; so that, while innumerable examples never see the light, whole collections of value and interest lie in cellars for decades. The learned heads of departments are daunted and even rendered apathetic by the infatuation which rejects their entreaties for means to seize opportunities that can never recur. The world wonders how long this state of things is to continue. The apathy of the French in certain directions, which is energy itself compared with our parsimony, rather than the courage and enthusiasm of the Prussians, and the civic spirit of the New Yorkers, is the rule whenever money is wanted for art purposes. Our two schools of high technical art are supported, the one by shillings taken

at the doors of Burlington House, the other by the bequest of Mr. Slade. Contrast this state of things with the recent news of donations made to provincial museums by the French Government. The Musée at Rouen has received two important pictures by M. Courant and M. Flameng, purchased by the nation. The same museum receives likewise M. E. Leroux's statue 'Rachel.' The Musée at Fécamp has been enriched by a fine landscape, entitled 'L'Ondée qui Passe,' by M. Binet.

MR. PATERSON, of Edinburgh, announces 'The Castles and Mansions of the Lothians' as now ready for issue. The work will be in two imperial quarto volumes, with 103 plates, the letterpress being furnished by Mr. Small, the University Librarian. Only 250 copies are printed.

The Dean of Chester is taking steps to establish a museum and school of art in Chester, and to do away with the complaint that a city full of antiquarian interest has no museum worthy of the name to show to visitors.

MR. E. FREEMAN has resigned the post of acting secretary of the Society of British Artists, and in the autumn will begin a new series of exhibitions, to be entitled the "Nineteenth Century Art Society," at the Conduit Street Galleries.

THE competition for the designing of the statue of Rude, which is to be erected at Dijon, his birthplace, has resulted in an award in favour of M. Tourniois, whose work represents Rude standing and holding in his left hand a mallet and a chisel. M. A. Millet's statue of E. Quinet, destined for the city of Bourg, is in bronze, and shows the historian seated and lost in thought. It will not be finished in time for the *Salon*, but will be erected in May next.

DURING her sojourn in the South Mdlle. R. Bonheur has been occupied with a large painting entitled 'Le Dépiquage des Blés.'

L'UNION DES FEMMES PEINTRES ET SCULPTEURS will on the 15th inst. open an exhibition of works by members of the society in one of the rooms of the Palais des Champs Élysées, Paris.

AN exhibition of *portraits du siècle*, the proceeds of which are to be given to benevolent purposes, is to be held in the gallery of the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris. The month of April is named for the opening. Among the artists who have associated themselves with this gathering are MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Cabanel, Carolus-Duran, Chaplin, Guillaume, Hébert, Henner, and others.

THE death of Don Joze Salamanca, which occurred lately in Spain, removed from the world not only an eminent and successful financier, but a man whose fine-art collections were very important. His pictures were sold in Paris in 1867. His gathering of prints from nielli was the most curious of its kind, and included many unique examples.

## MUSIC

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Dr. Stainer's Tutor for the American Organ.* (Metzler & Co.)—This is the first work of real significance issued for the use of students of the American organ, and the name of its author will ensure its acceptance by those for whose benefit it has been compiled. It is unnecessary here to enter into a discussion on the comparative merits of the American organ and the harmonium, but it may be said that much of the disfavour in which the latter instrument is held—side by side with a general admission of its usefulness—arises from ignorance of its peculiarities and the proper method of handling it. There is no attempt in the present work to claim superiority for any particular description of reed organ; but

the subject in hand is treated fully and comprehensively, nothing being omitted which it concerns the learner to know. The mechanism of the instrument, as far as it affects the player, is described in detail, and some elementary exercises are given for the acquirement of the legato touch and skill in fingering. The bulk of the book, however, consists of a large collection of music, original and selected, from a simple chant to the march from 'Le Prophète,' arranged for an organ with two manuals and full compass of pedals. It is not easy to perceive how the work could have been made better than it is, and it may therefore be commended in terms of unqualified approbation.

The same publishers send the *Invocation to Harmony*, by the late Prince Consort, mentioned in our review of the composer's collected works some months since. As stated then, the composition does not convey a favourable impression of the prince's musical ability, but its faults are of a negative rather than a positive nature. The simple and almost infantine four-part choruses bring the work within the means of elementary singing classes. The original Italian words have been translated by Mr. Henry Rose.

From a large number of recently published songs the following may be considered most worthy of mention. In *Power and Love*, by Charles Gounod (Novello, Ewer & Co.), is embodied the frequently recurring melody typical of the Saviour in 'The Redemption.' This sacred song is otherwise not remarkable. M. Gounod has written far more effective pieces for a solo voice, and even the leading motive, undeniably impressive as it is in the oratorio, seems weak and commonplace in its new employment. In *The Rain is falling and To my Love Constance Bache* (Stanley Lucas) makes an obvious and praiseworthy effort to avoid a hackneyed style, and to a considerable extent it has been successful. The unexpected transitions of key in the first song are rather uneasy in effect, and the setting of Burns's familiar verses is certainly the more pleasing as it is the simpler. *Frithjof's Gesang* is by M. V. White. The musicianly feeling noticeable in all Miss White's songs is here united to melodic expression of a superior kind. An English translation of Tegner's verses would have been preferable to the German here employed, but this does not detract from the merit of the composition. *Echoes*, by C. R. Tennant, and *When Love doth Pace* are ballads of a more conventional type, but pleasing in their way. *Gathered Lilies* and *Little Lassie*, by Louis Diehl (Ashdown), are both attractive songs, the former being melancholy and the latter cheerful in sentiment; and those who like nautical songs will be pleased with *The Blue Peter*, by J. L. Hatton. *O'er the Hills* and *The Angels Whisper*, by Frank H. Sims (Weekes & Co.), are pretty and well-written songs, the first being in the form of a serenade for tenor and the second suitable for contralto. *I send ye forth*, a sacred song for baritone, by Eduard Lassen (W. Czerny), is above the average in merit, but the subject, "Christ addressing His apostles," may be deemed objectionable by some. Lastly, a good word may be said for *The Cornfields*, by James Coward, and *The Hidden Land*, by Livesey Carrott (Lamborn Cock).

Very few new pianoforte pieces worthy of attention are at present to hand. *Moresque*, *Hornpipe*, and *Valse Caprice*, by Edward Hecht (Forsyth Brothers), are written in musicianly style, but are open to a charge of dryness. The first-named of the three is the most pleasing. *Romance Poétique*, by Edwin Harris (Lamborn Cock), consisting of a ballad-like melody with easy variations, is a favourable example of its class; and a *Sonata in G* by Scarlatti, edited by Florence May, may be recommended as a study. Transcriptions of Handel's *Scipio* and Wagner's *Tannhäuser*, by W. S. Rockstro (Wood & Co.), cannot be well spoken of, on account of the unnecessary and reprehensible liberties taken with the originals in both instances.



*The Organist's Quarterly Journal*, edited by Dr. Spark, Parts 56 and 57 (Novello, Ewer & Co.), each contains five pieces in various styles, and mostly well written, but undeniably wanting in interest. The best in Part 56 is a set of variations on the choral 'Nun danket alle Gott,' by J. T. Pye, and in Part 57 a Postlude in D by J. W. Hudson.

Among new part music we have two secular cantatas, neither of which, however, needs more than a few words of notice. *Harold*, written by Edward Oxenford and composed by Arthur E. Dyer (Wood & Co.), may be described as an unworthy treatment of a capital subject. The librettist makes no attempt to deal with the story in a dramatic or picturesque spirit, and the composer's opportunities are narrowed to the task of writing bacchanalian and patriotic airs and choruses. There is no distinctive character in the music, but it is spirited and well put together. With more scope for variety of treatment Mr. Dyer might have accomplished better things. *The Story of Elaine*, written by D'Arcy Jaxone, composed by William Hutchinson (W. Marshall), is purely sentimental in tone, but the verses are equal to the average standard of merit, though certainly not beyond it. Mr. Hutchinson has considerable facility for writing fluent melody, and also some feeling for expression. In style, however, his work is slightly amateurish, and it would seem as if he had not studied sufficiently to obtain a complete mastery of the technicalities of his art.

#### FRIEDRICH VON FLOW.

FRIEDRICH, FREIHERR VON Flow, died at Wiesbaden on the 24th ult., in the seventy-first year of his age. Though by no means one of the greatest, he may, in virtue of the success of one of his works, be ranked among the most popular composers of the present generation. He was born at Rentendorf, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, on April 27th, 1812. His father, a cavalry officer in the Prussian army, destined him for the diplomatic service, and with this view gave him an excellent education. In 1827 he visited Paris in company with his father, and was allowed to remain in that city for the purpose of studying music, for which he had already manifested great aptitude. His first essay in dramatic music was the opera 'Pierre et Catherine,' the libretto of which had been already set by Adolphe Adam. Being unable as an unknown composer to obtain a footing at the opera-houses in Paris, Flow contented himself with performances of his earlier works at the private theatres of the aristocracy. His first public essay was at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, in 1839, with an opera entitled 'Le Naufrage de la Méduse,' written in collaboration with Pilati. The work was very favourably received, and having been translated into German, was to have been produced at Hamburg in 1842, when it was destroyed in the great fire which took place in that city. Flow subsequently rewrote the work under the title of 'Die Matrosen'; and it was produced in its new form first at Hamburg in 1845, and subsequently on other German stages. 'Alessandro Stradella' was produced at Hamburg in 1844; and the composer's most successful work 'Martha' was first given at Vienna in 1847, and has since been heard in all the chief theatres of Europe. Of his numerous other works it will suffice to mention 'Indra' (1853) and 'L'Ombre' (1869).

Flow's reputation will rest mainly upon his 'Martha,' a work which some may sneer at as trivial, but which abounds in charming and natural melody. The composer's style has more affinity with the French than with the German school. That he is wanting in depth and passion may be admitted; but he had an intimate knowledge of stage effect, and complete command of the technique of composition. At a time when it is too much the fashion to despise mere "tune," it may not be amiss to point to the

universal success of 'Martha' as a proof that melody still possesses a hold on the hearts of the public. It is probable that this work will outlive many far more ambitious and pretentious compositions.

#### Musical Gossip.

LAST Saturday being the anniversary of Mozart's birthday, the programme of the Popular Concert was composed entirely of his works. It comprised the Clarinet Quintet, the Quartet in D minor, the Sonata in D for piano-forte and violin (Köchel No. 306), and the Piano Fantasia and Sonata in C minor, played by Mr. Charles Halle. Miss Santley was the vocalist. On Monday Mozart's Quartet in B flat, No. 9, and Rheinberger's Piano-forte Quartet in E flat were the concerted works. Madame Norman-Néruda, who was the leader on both occasions, played her favourite Rüst Sonata for the eleventh time. The pianist was Madame Frickenhaus, who made her first appearance. Schumann's Faschingsschwank was scarcely a selection calculated to display her quietly artistic style to advantage, but she played it with irreproachable neatness, and evidently created a very favourable impression. Mr. Santley sang three songs, two of which he has introduced repeatedly at these concerts.

THE second of Messrs. Laistner and Mahr's four Trio Concerts was given at the Royal Academy Concert Room on Thursday week. The trios selected on this occasion were the new work of Brahms in C, Op. 87, which received a fair rendering, and Beethoven's in C minor, Op. 1, No. 3. The programme included piano-forte, violin, and violoncello solos, by Messrs. Laistner, Mahr, and Leu, respectively. The Misses Layton contributed some vocal duets.

MR. WILLING is peculiarly unfortunate with respect to the soloists at his concerts. It may be remembered that on the first occasion Mr. Lloyd could not sing, and that his substitute, Mr. F. Boyle, also broke down through hoarseness. On Tuesday Mr. F. King, who was engaged for the principal rôle in 'Elijah,' was compelled to retire from the platform early in the performance, and his place was taken by Mr. James Sauvage, who acquitted himself very creditably under the circumstances. Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, and Mr. Lloyd were the other principal vocalists. Mr. Willing's method of conducting showed an improvement over the previous concert, and his choir sang with spirit, but the orchestra was coarse and too powerful for the voices. The latter might be increased in numbers with advantage.

THE fourth of Mr. Stephen S. Stratton's Chamber Concerts at the Masonic Hall, Birmingham, was given last Monday, when the very interesting programme included Rubinstein's Sonata, Op. 19, for piano and violin; Svendsen's Octet for strings, Op. 3; Onslow's Quintet, Op. 17; Mendelssohn's 'Variations Sérieuses,' and Chopin's Ballade in G minor.

GOUNOD's 'Redemption' was performed three times in Scotland last week, namely, at Edinburgh on Monday, at Glasgow on Tuesday, and at Dundee on Wednesday. In each town the interest excited by the work was as absorbing as it has been everywhere since its first production.

THE Brixton Choral and Orchestral Society will perform Mr. Henry Gadsby's cantata 'The Lord of the Isles' next Monday evening at the Gresham Hall, Brixton. The soloists announced are Madame Worrell, Madame Raymond, and Messrs. Frederick Bevan, Taylor, Yates, and Bell. Mr. William Lemare will conduct.

THE programme of Mr. Charles Halle's concert at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last Thursday evening, included Berlioz's symphony 'Harold in Italy' (the viola *obligato* played by Herr Straus), the Overture to 'Don Giovanni,' the Coronation March from 'Le Prophète,' and Bach's Concerto in C major, for two pianos,

played by Mr. Charles Halle and Mr. Edward Hecht.

WE have before us the two musical directories for the present year, published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte & Co. and Mr. W. Reeves. That issued by Messrs. Rudall, Carte & Co. is the older established, the present being its thirty-first year. In addition to the names and addresses of professors of music throughout the country it contains a record of the most important musical events of the past year, and a list of the music published by the principal firms. Mr. Reeves's directory, while less complete in these respects, will be found useful to those who take an interest in church music, from the full particulars which it gives with reference to our principal cathedral and church choirs. We must object, however, to the manner in which advertisements are mixed up with the body of the work. In the Trades' Directory especially, interleaves are inserted in such a way as to be a nuisance.

A NEW opera, 'Mam'zelle Nitouche,' the libretto by Messrs. Meilhac and Halévy, the music by Hervé, was produced at the Théâtre des Variétés, Paris, on the 26th ult. The work is spoken of as completely successful.

THE death is announced from Florence of Signor Guidi, the music publisher in that city, whose miniature editions of the orchestral scores of Rossini, Meyerbeer, and other composers are well known to musicians.

HERR EDUARD LASSEN, the conductor at Weimar, has received from the Grand Duke an annual grant for life of 3,000 marks (150*l.*).

THE Toronto Philharmonic Society, conducted by Mr. F. H. Torrington, will perform Gounod's 'Redemption' during the present season. The society appears to be active and energetic, judging from the list of works performed by it during the past ten seasons, which is printed with the prospectus. Nineteen important works, including seven oratorios, have been brought forward, besides a large number of miscellaneous pieces for orchestra and chorus.

#### DRAMA

##### Dramatic Gossip.

THE death is announced, at an advanced age, of Mrs. Bunn, née Somerville, the widow of Mr. Alfred Bunn, formerly manager of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres. She at one period occupied a prominent position on the stage, sometimes playing with the elder Kean. Amongst her favourite personations were Belvidera and Bianca in 'Fazio.' Her *début* was made at Drury Lane Theatre on the 9th of May, 1816, in 'Bertram'; or, the Castle of St. Aldobrand,' by Maturin. Kean played Bertram and has been taxed with some unfairness to the *débutante*.

MR. HERMAN MERIVALE has, it is stated, undertaken the task of preparing 'Fédora' for the English stage.

'FÉDORA' will be given at the Vaudeville for the last time on the 20th of April. On the 22nd Madame Sarah Bernhardt will commence in Lyons a series of representations which will not extend to England.

MORNING performances increase in number and now serve pretty constantly for the purpose of *débuts*. At the Gaiety on Tuesday Miss Rosina Filippi, who appeared for the first time as Mary in Mr. Albery's adaptation, 'Doctor Davey,' created a distinctly favourable impression. Possessor of a specially musical voice and a refined delivery, Miss Filippi seems likely to be of service to the stage. Mr. Vezin repeated his excellent performance of David Garrick, and Miss Alexis Leighton and Mr. Russell showed in subordinate characters talent as yet in need of

further cultivation. In 'Sweethearts' Mrs. Beerbohm Tree appeared as Jenny Northcott, supported by her husband as Spreadbrow. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree's impersonation is intelligent and agreeable, but is deficient in character. Both she and Mr. Tree present the characters in the second act as too old by ten years. Recitations by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Kendal, and Miss Ada Cavendish were included in the entertainment. The following day witnessed the production at the same theatre of Buckstone's whimsical and old-fashioned drama 'Married Life,' and Mr. Theyre Smith's comedieta 'My Uncle's Will.' In the piece last named Mr. and Mrs. Kendal assumed their original characters of Charles Cashmore and Florence Marigold. 'Married Life' was supported by a powerful company, including Mr. David James, Mr. E. Terry, Mr. W. H. Vernon, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss E. Farren, Miss Ewell, and Miss Larkin. As Mr. Youngusband in 'Married Life,' and as Mr. Barker in 'My Uncle's Will,' Mr. Gilbert Farquhar made a successful debut, obtaining from a large audience an exceptionally favourable reception. Between the two pieces Mr. Hermann Vezin gave a recitation.

AMERICA once more takes the lead in the production of an English version of a Parisian success. M. Octave Feuillet's drama 'Un Roman Parisien,' at present in possession of the Gymnase, has been given, under the title of 'A Parisian Romance,' at the Union Square Theatre, New York. The version, which is by Mr. Cazauran, obtained a complete success, to which the performance of Mr. Richard Mansfield as the Baron Chevalier appears to have contributed.

HERR LUDWIG BARNAY, whose performances in connexion with the Saxe-Meiningen company at Drury Lane are well remembered, has appeared at the Thalia Theatre, New York, as Coriolanus, and subsequently as William Tell, with moderate success. Madame Moser-Sperner, a member of the same company, has played Jane Eyre at the same house.

### MISCELLANEA

*Martin Schwarz.*—The Bernese chronicler Valerius Anshelm, edited in 1825, relates the battle of Stoke as follows (vol. i. pp. 389-390): "Von ritter Martin Swartzen, wie er künig in Engenlant worden. .... Und als nun sin her, der Römisch künig, nach etwas erlangten fridens, die unlidigen Tütschen fuossknecht gemuossget urlobt, und aber künig Heinrich von Engenlant vertriben, durch hilf künig Carlis von Frankrich enthalten und wider ingebracht, künig Richarten hat erschlagen, ward obgenanter Martin Swartz v on nidergelegter parti der wissen rosen bewegt, dass er mit siner gselschaft und kriegsknechten vil von Eidgnossen in Engenlant zoch, das künig-lich ritlerlich gwan biss an ein stat, davor er an dem letsten strit von sinen Engelsen uss verburst der ären verraten, hinderwärts angriffen, gschlagen, gvangen, als ein künig v erhäpter brüge gekrönt und enthauptet." As far as it refers to Martin Schwarz this account does not agree with those of Polydore Virgil and Bacon. It seems that Anshelm had direct news from fugitive soldiers, and that rumour had done its best to confuse things. As no sources for the detailed history of that event are accessible to me, I cannot but form a hypothesis to throw light on the matter. Schwarz had fallen in battle, there was no reason for giving him the title of king of England, and the mockery of a coronation had been acted with the pretender Lambert Simnel. If any one could enlighten me on this subject he would do me a great service by communicating with me.

GEORG RETTIG, Librarian of Berne.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—T. S.—J. M. S.—H. F. B.—E. L. J.—received.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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